

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



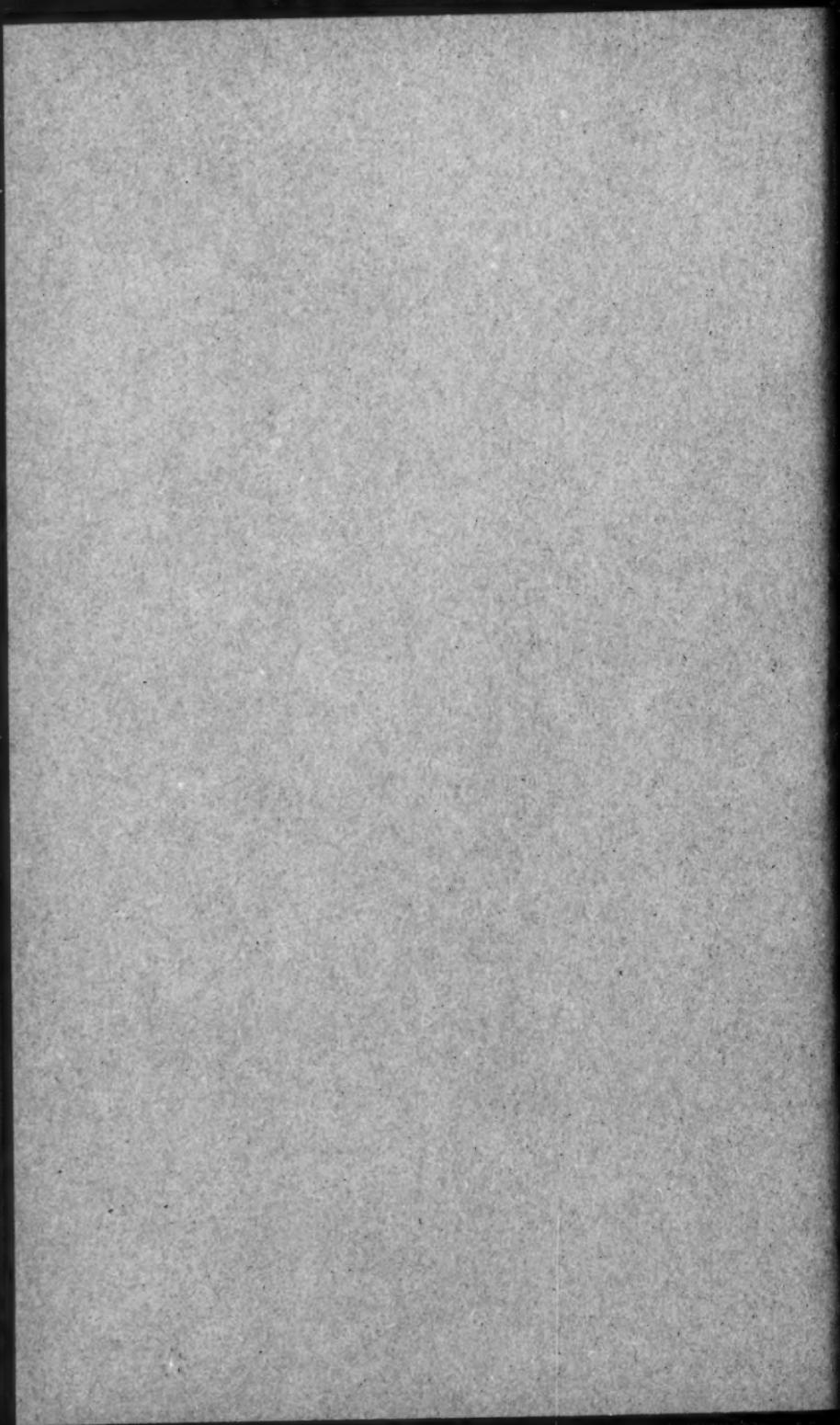
LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

1952

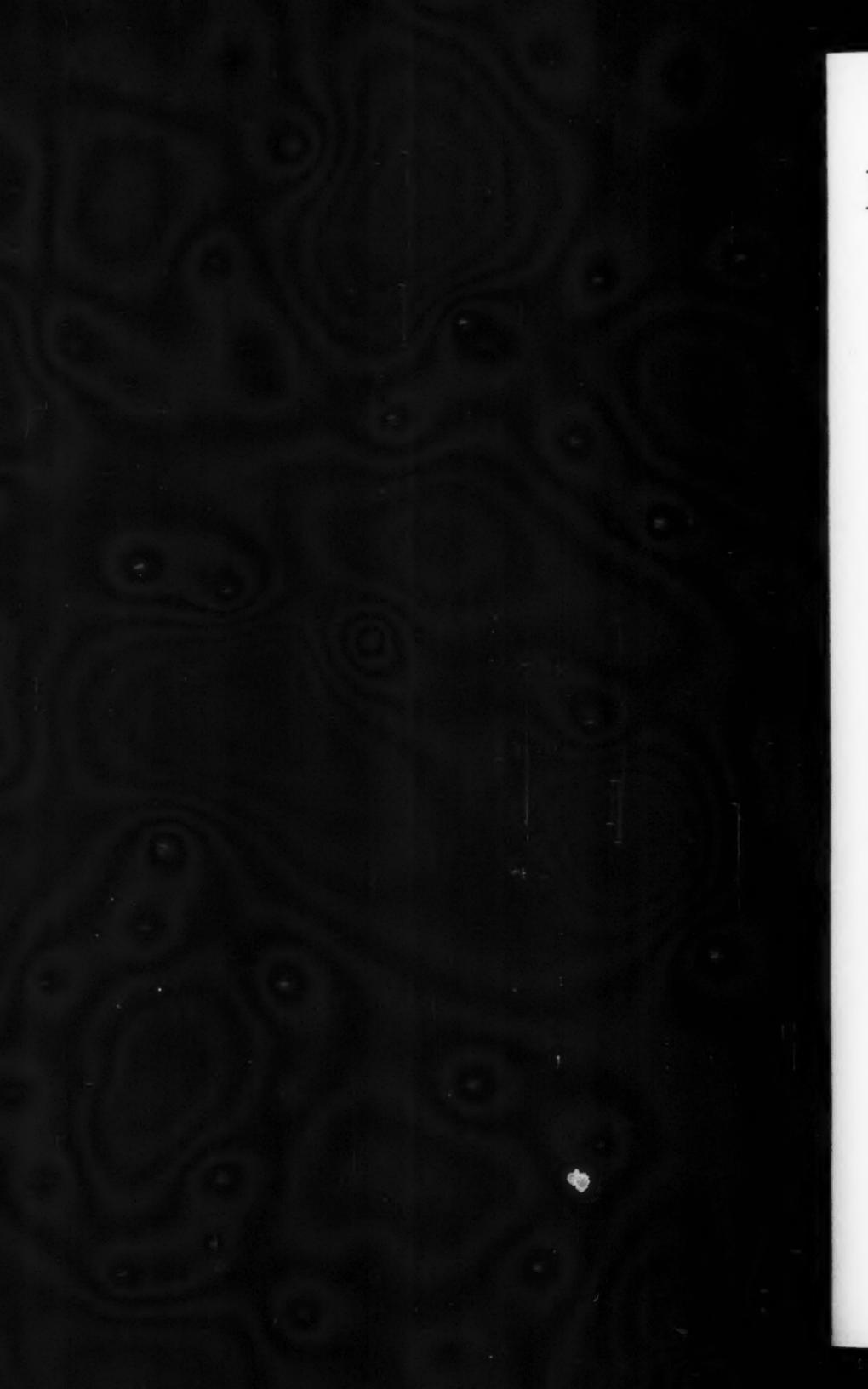
Volume III. No. 2

ABSTRACTS 1803—2041





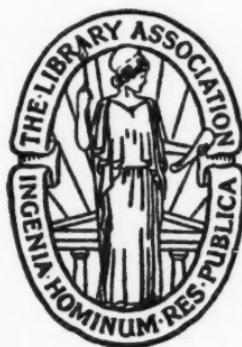




LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



VOLUME THREE

NUMBER TWO

APRIL—JUNE 1952

ABSTRACTS 1803—2041

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

CORRECTIONS

- 1690 Add " 1952 " to the reference.
1694 Second line : for " educated " read " uneducated." "

CONTENTS

	Page
Philosophy and History of Librarianship	73
Library Associations	73
Professional Education	74
Library Services : General Surveys	77
Library Co-operation	79
National and Governmental Libraries	82
University and College Libraries	85
Special Libraries	87
Information Services	97
Public Library Services	100
Public Library Policy and Practice	107
School Libraries	117
Work with Children	119
Library Extension Services : Special Relations	122
Cataloguing, Classification, Indexing, Abstracting	125
Documentation : General	129
Documentation : Documentary Reproduction	132
Documentation : Mechanical Aids	133
Archives	135
Bibliography	138
Bibliographies : General Services and National Bibliographies	139
Bibliographies : Subject	141
The Art of the Book : Paper, Typography, Binding, Illustration	144
The Book Trade	145

P

1

P

L

d

to

an

en

be

d

L

1

[

A

M

A

I.

1

co

I

A

L

o

th

1

P

s

ta

o

a

PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1905, 1906)

1803 The Cultural Function of the Library

Pierce Butler

Lib. Q., April 1952, XXII : 2, 79—91.

A detailed analysis of the meaning of culture is followed by a discussion of the basic principles of scholarship and their relationship to culture, the race and the individual. The relative importance and use of speech, language and literature is discussed, with final emphasis on the book and the formation of libraries. The functions, benefits, characteristics and essential requirements of a library are dealt with and their relationships to present-day scholarship examined.

W.J.M.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1884, 1907, 1908, 1909)

1804 La réunion annuelle de la Fédération Internationale des Associations de Bibliothécaires

[Annual Meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations]

Marthe Chaumié

A.B.C.D., November—December, 1951 : 4, 109—111.

A brief report of the proceedings at the seventeenth meeting of I.F.L.A. which was held at Rome on the 12th—14th September, 1951. Details are given of a plan for a union catalogue of sixteenth century books classified by printer or by place of printing.

M.C.F.

1805 The Problems of Conference

A. G. S. Enser

Lib. World, June 1952, LIII : 624, 515—516.

The Annual Conference of the Library Association is a golden opportunity of proving to all citizens and their representatives that librarianship is a vital force in human relationships. The 1952 Bournemouth Conference can be criticised on the following points : (i) poor presentation of papers, (ii) lack of variety in speakers, (iii) unsatisfactory microphone arrangements, (iv) curtailment of discussion time, (v) separation of exhibition from place of meetings. Suggestions for improvement are put forward.

A.H.H.

(Other reports in Lib. World, June 1952, LIII : 624, 517—518 ; and Librarian, May 1952, XLI : 5, 89—91 ; 93—94 ; 96—98).

1806 The First Fifteen Years

Ronald Gill

Sch. Lib., March 1952, VI : 1, 17—21.

The Memorandum published by the Board of Education in 1928 helped to bring about the Carnegie Committee's Enquiry and the subsequent report in 1936 on Libraries in Secondary Schools. The School Libraries Section of the Library Association existed from 1937 to 1945. The School Library Association was formed in 1937. Since 1945 its work has been going steadily forward. In the last few years great emphasis has been placed on libraries in secondary modern schools. Much remains to be done in imbuing all teachers with the idea that school libraries are essential. Further co-operation with local education authorities must be promoted.

G.N.B.

**1807 Nederlandse Vereniging van Bibliothecarissen
1912—1952**

[Dutch Library Association 1912—1952]

C. F. Walkate

Bibliotheekleven, May 1952, XXXVII : 5, 129—141.

A history of the Association shows the developments that have taken place during the past 40 years. In recent years sections, e.g. the Scientific Section for librarians in large scientific libraries; the Section for Special Libraries (commerce, industry, traffic, agriculture and administrative libraries), and ten regional districts have been established. Study centres have been formed for public libraries in 1948, for juvenile libraries in 1948, and for music libraries in 1951.

J.v.d.J.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1836, 1980)

1808 Die theoretische Ausbildung an den Büchereischulen

[Theoretical instruction at Library Schools]

Rudolf Joerden

B.u.Bild., January—February 1952, IV : 1—2, 5—8.

The writer feels that fundamental and reliably sound work in library schools is only possible if teachers have practical experience in the subjects they teach. Such experience could be obtained if the four Western German library schools were combined. At present there is no Federal ministry for cultural affairs with funds for such a library school.

W.

1809 Ausbildung und Qualifizierung der Mitarbeiter der allgemeinen öffentlichen Bibliotheken der DDR

[Training and qualification of public library assistants in the German Democratic Republic]

Gerhard Steiner

Bibliothekar, March 1952, VI: 3, 144—156.

Librarianship, as political work, would be meaningless without a thorough grounding in Marxism-Leninism. Subjects studied must include: literary criticism; Marxism as related to philology; Soviet literature, pedagogy and psychology; literature of the social sciences; literature of science and technology relating to the Five Year Plan; children's books. Additional training essential for technical assistants will include: dialectical and historical materialism; political science; political economy; history, particularly of the working class movement in the USSR. Present difficulties are: lack of full-time lecturers, premises and textbooks. Scholarships should be available. Non-professional assistants are to be classified as to their suitability for further training when those incapable of, or useless for, politico-cultural work have been removed or used as technical assistants.

F.M.J.

1810 Some observations on Library Education in Great Britain

Harold Lancour

N.W. News., July 1951: 10, 3.

British librarianship is now searching for professional status, but is hampered by training methods which emphasise the technical processes, by the trade union aspect, and by the public library bias of the Library Association. Suggestions advanced include: the need for librarians to reorganise recruitment and training methods; an appreciation of modern personnel administration; elimination of the confusion between professional and non-professional duties. A Joint Committee should investigate and co-ordinate education for librarianship. There are too many library schools, some lack staff and equipment. Two or three should be affiliated to universities.

W.

1811 The Academic Librarian as Teacher.

R. J. Hoy

Librarian, April 1952, XLI: 4, 75—77.

Attention is called to the need in Britain for some tuition of undergraduates regarding the working of the university library, arrangements of the classification schedules, catalogues, etc. Some knowledge of relevant bibliographical material would also be helpful to students. A solution would seem to lie in a series of library lectures worked out between the library staff and the academic staff.

W.J.M.

1812 The Art of Passing Examinations

Raymond Irwin

Lib. Assn. Rec., March 1952, LIV : 2, 87—89.

The best guidance should be taken, either at a full-time school, or in a part-time course. Hard work plus systematic planning and interest in the work are required. An examination should not be attempted too soon; a good general education, and experience both of routines and of thinking logically are necessary. The habit of study should be acquired, and a timetable strictly kept. Studying consists of reading or listening, making notes, thinking about them, and getting the result ready for production at short notice. About two thirds through the course, systematic revision should be started. Sensible food and exercise, and the proper amount of sleep should be taken. Writing questions in a limited time should be practised. In the examination room, the questions should be carefully read and answers planned before being written. Notes are given on the requirements of the various examinations.

S.M.A.

1813 Moscow State Institute for Librarians

Nikolai Kovalev

Librarian, April 1952, XLI : 4, 79—80.

Some 1,200 students attend the Moscow State Institute for Librarians, founded in 1930. The Institute is not only a school but also a centre of scientific research in the science of librarianship and bibliography. There are faculties of library science, bibliography, a special faculty for training research bibliographers and a faculty for cultural and educational work. Students receive state grants and, due to the rapid growth of libraries in the U.S.S.R., the demand for librarians is several times greater than the number of graduates. The Institute also maintains an evening college and a correspondence service.

W.J.M.

1814 For All the Staff

Janet Stevens and James McIntosh

Lib. J., 1 April 1952, LXXVII : 7, 561—564.

In 1950 and again in 1951 Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, U.S.A., held a one-day institute for its staff of some 400 members. The library was closed for the day and professional, clerical and maintenance staff attended. The theme in 1950 was "Human relations", covering relations between staff and readers and intra-staff relations. The theme in 1951 was "The library in modern society". A key-note speaker opened each session and the staff then split into groups for further discussion before reporting back to a general session. Group demonstrations of parts of the library

service proved popular in 1951. The results of each Institute were assessed by questionnaire. It is intended to hold an Institute annually.

K.A.M.

1815 It's Placement Season

Ralph Blasingame, Jr. and Jayne Hess

Lib. J., 1 April 1952, LXXVII : 7, 557-560.

Describes the work of the placement office of the Columbia University School of Library Service. The largest task is to find positions for the graduating students. Second comes the service offered to graduates and former students after their initial placement. The placement officer assesses the graduate's interests and abilities from reports submitted by his supervisor, and tries to match them to vacancies notified by employers. While the assessment is reasonably under control, the information sent by employers frequently lacks essential data. In the year 1950/1951 1322 vacant positions were reported to Columbia. 1026 recommendations were made, an average of three candidates being recommended for each position.

K.A.M.

LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS

1816 Cuban Libraries

Josefina Mayol and Jerrold Orne

Lib. Q., April 1952, XXII : 2, 92-124.

Many factors, including the struggle for freedom, the slow development of the system of education and the predominance of agriculture as the single industry, have proved obstacles to the growth of libraries in Cuba. With slight exception there was little library development before 1900, and the majority of the public libraries were established after 1915. Full surveys of some of these are given, followed by descriptions of the academic libraries in the numerous private schools, the libraries of the "Institutos" (comparable to American high schools), and school and university libraries. The excellent special libraries and the government libraries are described fully. Mention is also made of the almost non-existent institutional libraries and the great lack of representation of agriculture in government libraries.

W.J.M.

1817 British librarian in Helsinki

Joan Pickford

Lib. Rev., Summer 1952, 102 : 356-360.

Finland is now a completely literate country, where more books are bought in relation to the population than anywhere else in the world. The fine University Library (also the National Library) was completed in 1945, and now holds over 1,000,000 volumes.

It has three main departments—Finnish, Slavonic, and Foreign, the Slavonic collection being the largest outside Russia. The writer concludes with a brief survey of Finnish literary achievement during the last 150 years.

E.J.

1818 Itinéraire des bibliothèques parisiennes

[A tour of Paris libraries]

Jean Bonnerot

Annales de l'Université de Paris, 1951 : 21, 515—523.

Though France does not, perhaps, possess a great number of libraries in proportion to its population, Paris has no less than 292, including the Bibliothèque Nationale with three associated libraries (Arsenal, Conservatoire and Opéra), the University with 16 faculty, institute and other collections, the Institut de France with five associates including the Mazarine, and many others, official, municipal or institutional. A map giving the location of 72 important ones, analysed by their special subjects, shows the greatest concentration to be in the area of the Sorbonne.

(See also Abstract No. 1844)

J.C.S.

1819 La situación actual de las bibliotecas alemanas

[German libraries today]

Ludwig Klaiber

Biblioteconomía, July—December 1951, VIII : 31—32, 130—141.

The chief problem of German libraries has been that of filling the gaps in stocks caused by war damage or by the intellectual isolation of Germany since before the war. Until currency reform in 1948 it was difficult for German libraries to acquire foreign books. Now the situation has improved, and a co-ordinated acquisitions policy has been devised whereby individual libraries are responsible for acquiring foreign works in specified subjects; a central catalogue is now maintained at Cologne recording acquisitions since 1939. Regional union catalogues have been established at Cologne and Halle. The difficulties of rehabilitation are aggravated by the political division of Germany. Conferences of librarians have been organised on both regional and national scales, and professional and bibliographical publications have been revived.

K.G.

1820 De Tyska Biblioteken och Kriget

[German libraries and the War]

Roland Adlerberth

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII : 3, 109—116.

Describes the losses (c. 10m. volumes) suffered by German libraries during the war by bombing, burning, plunder and removal

to the Eastern Zone. The largest library, the Preussische Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, has been divided into two parts, the minor part in the Russian Sector, and the major part at Marburg, forming the nucleus of the Westdeutsche Bibliothek. 10,000 inter-library loan requests are handled monthly. Some public librarians still favour literary subjects rather than "useful" books. Fees and closed stacks are still to be seen. In the Eastern Zone the sorting out of 7m. books has begun; some authors' works will be burnt. Political orientation is held to be the most important task of libraries.

W.

1821 Mogelijkheden en moeilijkheden der bibliotheekstatistiek

[Possibilities and difficulties of library statistics]

P. Thoenes

Bibliotheekleven, June 1952, XXXVII : 6, 167—169.

The author notes that information regarding "library technics" is absent from Netherlands statistical documentation. It is suggested that the building up of good statistics, consisting of basic data regularly returned together with a variety of special investigations is a task of value that should be undertaken.

J.v.d.J.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

(See also Abstract No. 1915)

1822 Sheffield Interchange Organization

Anonymous

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1952, LIV : 7, 232.

The Index to Translations held by members of the Sheffield Interchange Organization has been microfilmed by ASLIB and is included in the Central Index to Translations in the Commonwealth. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research will lend to the organization urgently needed periodicals not available from the Science Museum Library. The Patent Office has sanctioned the lending of British Patents from the Science and Technology Library, Sheffield, to members of the organization.

S.M.A.

1823 Leihverkehr

[Inter-library lending system in Western Germany]

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., April 1952, V : 2, 21—52. Bibliog.

This whole issue is devoted to the decree of 1 July 1951 (*Leihverkehrsordnung*) which laid down new regulations governing inter-library lending in western Germany and West Berlin. The regulations are supplemented by detailed administrative instructions

to the libraries taking part in the scheme, and there is a comprehensive list of these libraries. Cl. Köttelwesch and H. Widmann contribute an explanatory article on the new scheme, which includes certain features which were absent from the pre-war system: public libraries are now included in its scope; western Germany is divided into six regions, each with a co-ordinating library, and five further regions are envisaged in eastern Germany; and the arrangements for checking applications and for meeting the cost of carriage of books are altered.

K.G.

1824 Die Zeitschriftenaktion der Forschungsgemeinschaft

[Programme for the acquisition of foreign periodicals in German libraries]

E. Mehl

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., February 1952, V : 1, 7—10.

The library committee of the Forschungsgemeinschaft has been engaged on the preparation of a programme designed to ensure that all important foreign periodicals are received in the libraries of Western Germany. To this end, two lists of titles are being compiled: list "A" comprises the general periodicals in each subject, and list "B" the specialist periodicals. When the "A" list has been completed, work can begin on the "B" list, which is to be the basis of financial assistance to the libraries by the Forschungsgemeinschaft.

K.G.

1825 9. Sitzung des Bibliotheksausschusses der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft

[9th meeting of the library committee of the Forschungsgemeinschaft]

Schmidt-Künsemüller

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., February 1952, V : 1, 5—7.

This meeting considered the revised "A" list of foreign periodicals required in West German libraries. This list, comprising 2,900 titles, was held to represent the minimum number of foreign learned journals which every scholarly library should possess. Financial assistance, to be given to libraries by the Forschungsgemeinschaft (a body established to further research in western Germany) will not be limited to filling war-time gaps in periodical holdings, but will provide for the supply of current "A" periodicals for two or three years in proportion to the number of general periodicals bought by the libraries themselves. Examination of the "B" list of specialist periodicals would be undertaken in 1952. Up to March 1952 some 30,000 foreign monographs would have been supplied through the Forschungsgemeinschaft, and these would

have filled the more important gaps in the serial holdings of the libraries. Currency difficulties had increased, but it was hoped that the position would be alleviated by a greater use of UNESCO book coupons. It was hoped that the new edition of the union catalogue of foreign periodicals in German libraries, containing 15,000 titles, would be published in three years' time.

K.G.

1826 Co-operation among Wellington libraries

[A. G. Bagnall]

N.Z. Libs., October 1951, XIV : 9, 239—244.

A working paper, with comments, prepared for the N.Z. Library Association Committee on Co-operation among Wellington Libraries, primarily considered from the angle of a unique library region by reason of the concentration of national and departmental libraries with both local and national responsibilities. The present position of co-operation between non-governmental libraries, and of co-operation between government libraries is treated in detail under a number of headings. There follows a review of the functions and possible development of the National Library Centre.

W.

1827 Hampshire Inter Library Center

Flora B. Ludington

A.L.A. Bull., January 1952, XLVI : 1, 10—12.

Amherst, Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges, all within a five-mile radius, have established the H.I.L.C., a joint library of research materials not in frequent demand, to solve the problems of book storage and rising costs. Two floors at the Williston Memorial Library at Mt. Holyoke in South Hadley, Mass., will house 120,000 vols. The three colleges deal with the liberal arts and much duplication of current material is essential. For scholarship and research work highly specialized material and periodicals will be purchased by consultation, or acquired by exchange or by sale of unwanted duplicates. Space will be saved, a broader coverage will result, and New England will have resources not otherwise available. It is suggested that a *selective* union catalogue should be compiled.

(See Abstract No. 1379)

W.

1828 Costs of Serial Acquisition through USBE

Alice Dulany Ball

Serial Slants, April 1952, II : 4, 11—15.

(See Abstracts Nos. 1147 and 1381)

The writer comments on the comparative costs of exchanges through USBE and library-to-library exchanges. The handling fee charged to cover the cost of processing each publication averaged

3 cents per item in 1951. To this must be added transport charges, cost of staff time spent checking, preparing duplicates of journals, etc. Direct library-to-library exchange expenses differ from institution to institution, therefore no specific comparative figures can be quoted. Differences in cost factors can be pointed out and the hidden and apparent cost in staff time, etc., can be listed. The methods used in both schemes are given and the advantages of USBE pointed out. USBE seeks to supplement rather than to absorb direct exchanges. In 1951 500% more orders were filled by USBE than in 1949; the cost per item to libraries decreased from almost \$2 to 31 cents.

B.A.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

(See also Abstract No. 1863)

1829 The Museum in war-time

John Forsdyke

Brit. Mus. Q., 1952, XV: 1-9. Illus.

The study of the problems involved in removing valuable objects, including books, from the British Museum in anticipation of heavy bombing was begun in the mid 1930s. Depositories then considered suitable were provided in country houses, in underground railways, and at the National Library of Wales. In August 1939 removal began and 100 tons of books, mss., prints and drawings were sent to Aberystwyth. Apart from intermissions occasioned by bomb damage, the service of printed books was maintained in the North Library. Seven bombs fell on the Museum at Bloomsbury, two causing serious damage. The greatest damage was caused at Colindale newspaper library where almost a third of the bound volumes of newspapers were destroyed. Alternative accommodation for books, mss., prints and drawings was provided in a disused stone quarry (used from 1942-46); mss. were stored in an uninhabited castle; or in the new Bodleian building at Oxford.

J.C.S.

1830 The Library's losses from bombardment

A. F. Johnstone-Wilson

Brit. Mus. Q., 1952, XV: 9-11.

The British Museum Library at Bloomsbury was twice seriously damaged in air-raids. A bomb exploded in the King's Library destroying 150 volumes. In May 1941 the South-West Quadrant of the General Library was set on fire; about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. books were lost during the blaze or in extinguishing it. The listing and replacement of the losses has been facilitated by the existing subject arrangement and by the possession of fourth copies. Judged by public demand,

the most serious loss is that of periodicals, especially on philology, medicine and poetry and of old domestic and fashion magazines, which are almost irreplaceable.

J.C.S.

1831 The National Central Library

J. W. Thirsk

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 41—42.

A summary of the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the National Central Library.

J.S.R.

1832 The Friendliest library in the world

Ernest A. Savage

Lib. Rev., Summer 1952, 102 : 360—367.

Reminiscences of the National Library of Ireland (the nursery of the Irish Literary Movement), and some of its senior staff.

E.J.

1833 Yhdystyneiden Kansakuntien julkaisut Eduskunnan kirjastossa

[The U.N. Publications in the Parliament Library of Finland]

E. Rewell

Kirjastolehti, March 1952, XLV : 3, 56—57.

Although Finland is not a member of the United Nations an almost complete set of the publications of the U.N. is available in Finland at the Parliament Library. Last autumn the library issued a duplicated alphabetical catalogue of the U.N. publications in its possession including a list of books dealing with the U.N. The article ends with a presentation of the various kinds of publications issued by the United Nations.

H.W.

1834 The Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research

L. M. Feery

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1952, LIV : 4, 124—125.

The function of the standing Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research, appointed in 1947, is to survey and advise on research work in government departments. *Labour statistics* was published as first of a series of *Guides to official sources* following a survey of material collected by the Ministry of Labour. Unpublished documents are made available for research. Co-operation between researchers and government departments is encouraged.

S.M.A.

1835 A synthesis on "Microfilm" at the Library of Congress
Lester K. Born

J. of Doc., March 1952, VIII : 1, 1-13.

For 50 years L.C. has acquired copies of original source materials relating to American history. The main projects in the last 25 years have been to microfilm (i) unpublished material in Europe relating to the history of the U.S.A., (ii) domestic newspapers 1870-, (iii) legal materials of which no copies exist in the U.S., (iv) unpublished bibliographies, catalogues, (v) limited groups of materials abroad of major importance to scholarship, (vi) important material now available through special circumstances, e.g. Japanese archives. L.C. seeks international co-operation, the object being "to better understanding through increased information" and to make the basic historical sources of all cultures available to scholars through microfilm units established in co-operating countries. The Microfilm Reading Room, with two microfilm readers, two microcard readers and a microprint reader, was established nine years ago. At the end of 1951, 85,000 reels were available.

D.M.

1836 L.C. trains recruits

Charles A. Goodrum

Lib. J., 1 March 1952, LXXVII : 5, 393-396.

For the last three years the Library of Congress has offered posts to a number of recommended graduates from library schools. They are given a year's training in the divisions of L.C. selected primarily according to the recruits' special interests, but the tour of duty is planned as a unified whole. Teaching is by professional librarians. At the end of the course recruits are given posts on the permanent staff. L.C. claims that even if half the annual number leave for other posts it will be well repaid. Those who leave carry with them a better knowledge of L.C. to other libraries, and those who remain help to build up a better liaison between the different divisions. The scheme is attracting the kind of personnel desired, and is producing better skilled librarians.

K.A.M.

1837 Corporals and Colonels Get Briefing

Florine Oltman

Lib. J., 1 April 1952, LXXVII : 7, 565-567.

All instructors of the U.S. Air Force, Air Force University, get instructions in the use of a library. The introductory lecture of the course (an outline is quoted) takes a subject of interest to the group—jet propulsion in this case—through the steps necessary to locate information about it. A worksheet which contains a series of questions to be answered from the library's bibliographical aids

is then given to each instructor. Details of the worksheet are quoted. Three classes of 250 students are scheduled monthly and careful planning is needed to avoid congestion during the completion of the library exercise.

K.A.M.

1838 Documents Expediting Project

John L. Andriot

Lib. J., 15 April 1952, LXXVII : 8, 693—695.

The Documents Expediting Project was set up in 1946 by a group of U.S. Depository Libraries as a co-operative effort to acquire and distribute those Federal Government publications not distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. The libraries subscribe to maintain an office at the Library of Congress. The office obtains processed publications from many different agencies of the U.S. Government and dispatches them to the requesting library. It also secures urgently required priced publications and so reduces the time lag in ordering direct from the Superintendent of Documents.

K.A.M.

1839 Service to Public Officials as a Function of a "Clearing House" Library

Margaret H. Trombley.

Illinois Libs., April 1952, XXXIV : 4, 149—152.

The primary function of the Joint Reference Library of the Public Administration Clearing House is service to the associations of government officials in Chicago. The purpose of the clearing house is to facilitate the interchange of information, etc. amongst public officials and others planning improvements in the administrative technique of government, and to make the material collected by each organization available to the others through the library. Advice is also given on the setting up of libraries and facilities are given for seeing the methods in use at the joint reference library. Each week the library publishes *Recent Publications on Governmental Problems*, a check list of current material on public administration.

B.A.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstract Nos. 1822, 1827)

1840 The Future of Science Libraries

C. E. Sunderlin

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., April 1952, XL : 2, 147—152.

Large university libraries in America are doubling their book stocks every 10 to 30 years. At the University of Illinois (2m. vols.) the library budget is now 3% of the total university budget. It is

calculated that by 2000 A.D. the library will contain $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. vols. and its budget will be 11% of the total. Problems of scientific communication are considered, with special reference to the vast mass of periodical publications and the difficulties of indexing and abstracting. It is said that 1.85m. scientific articles were published in 1949, of which 1m. have lasting value. Reference is made to the use of machine methods in connection with cataloguing, indexing and the compilation of bibliographies, e.g. the Bush-Shaw Rapid Selector and facsimile reading and transmitting devices. The article concludes with a picture of the science library of 2000 A.D. and a description of Dr. Bush's artificial memory machine, the "memex".

W.J.B.

1841 Library Work at an American University

R. L. W. Collison

Lib. Assn. Rec., May 1952, LIV : 5, 169—172.

The main department of the library of California University is the Reference Room, where 20,000 books are on the open shelves. 750,000 books are in the stack. The Periodicals Room controls 12,000 serials. Nearly 100% of current material of the U.S. Government, and of the State of California is in the Government Publications Room. Non-university people may use the library. In the Reserve Book Room are prescribed textbooks which are issued for one or two hours, or overnight. Several unsupervised rooms are available for study and discussions. The Undergraduate Library contains more general works. Carrels are provided in the stack and in the Graduate Reading Room. Details are given of staff conditions and qualifications.

S.M.A.

1842 The Milner Library

Eleanor Weir Welch

Illinois Libs., February 1952, XXXIV : 2, 39—43. Photo.

The Milner Library of the Illinois State Normal University is the oldest of the state-supported college libraries. The administration considers that the effectiveness of the library may be measured by the ability of students to use its resources. This ability is especially necessary in a teachers' college. A minor in library science is now offered at the university. To assist in the training of prospective teachers and school librarians, three branch libraries exist. In the branch library of the Special Education School, students learn to work with and choose materials for the slow learning and the physically handicapped child. In 1944 the library's holdings were re-evaluated. Microfilms and microcards of rare books, theses and periodicals are now being added. Co-operation between faculty and library staff is a feature of the library and joint meetings are held to discuss buying policies, recent purchases, etc.

B.A.

1843 Carleton College Library

Hilda Gifford

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., March 1952, VIII : 5, 130—135. Bibliog.

Two interior views accompany this description of a new L-shaped ground floor building which took two years in planning and construction at a cost of \$105,000 or 71.23 cents per cu. foot for the area of 147,398 cu. feet. Sizes are given of the departments designed to seat 200, with immediate access to 8,000 vols. and a further 32,000 vols. in the stack. Ceiling radiant heating and forced draught ventilation have been installed. With varying uses in mind, rubber tile floorings, heavy and light linoleum, fluorescent and filament lamps were used in different rooms. A critical view pervades the description, errors and limitations are noted and guidance for future planners is offered.

G.C.T.

1844 The Sorbonne Library, Paris

Dorothy Mackay Quynn

Sch. Lib. Rev., April 1952, V : 6, 204—205, 237.

The Sorbonne was founded in the middle of the 13th century as a college for students of theology. By 1289 it possessed a library of 1700 vols., all manuscripts. In the French Revolution the college was suppressed and the contents of the library redistributed. Many volumes were lost in the process. About 2000 mss. went to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Since 1897 the library has resumed its earlier name, although it is the general University Library.

G.N.B.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstract No. 2018)

1845 Zur Frage der Fahrbibliothek

[Concerning travelling libraries]

Jan Pepino

Bibliothekar, April 1952, VI : 4, 213—215.

For some of their own industrial departments Dresden Corporation are again running a mobile library service on both trams and buses. A tramcar-trailer was converted by replacing seats with shelving and issue desk, the windows being excellent for display. Stock is now ca. 3000 vols., catalogues and book lists being available at tram depots which are visited at specified times. About a quarter of the staff are readers, and conversion and running costs are extremely low. Converted motor-buses are operated similarly, though at considerable cost. As visits are confined to rest periods the vehicles are not fully used, long queues result, and individual work with readers is impossible. Other cities have followed Dresden's example.

F.M.J.

**1846 Stuttgart : Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte, ehem.
Weltkriegsbücherei**

[Library of Contemporary History, Stuttgart]

Erwin Weis

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., February 1952, V : 1, 11—14

The Weltkriegsbücherei was founded in 1915 by the Swabian industrialist Richard Franck. Its purpose was to collect works on the causes and course of the 1914—1918 war, but it subsequently widened its field to cover the whole of contemporary political history. Largely owing to the influence of the founder's family the library retained its independence under the Nazi régime. It was reorganized in 1934 with an archive collection, a museum and research institute. A series of bibliographies on contemporary history was published during the years 1934—43. Most of the library's 100,000 volumes were evacuated during the war, but a fifth of the library, most of the archive collection, and the museum perished when Schloss Rosenstein was destroyed in an air raid. The surviving book stock was eventually collected together after the war, and it is now housed in the provincial library at Stuttgart. The name of the library was changed in 1948 to Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte.

(See also Abstract No. 1975)

K.G.

1847 "London is a fine town"

Margaret Cooke

Ontario Lib. Rev., February 1952, XXXVI : 1, 47—48.

The writer was in England for a year, six months of which she spent working in the main reference library of the British Broadcasting Corporation. She describes her life in London, her work at the B.B.C. library, and her impressions of the libraries she visited.

D.R.

1848 Latin Americana in British libraries and archives

Albert John Walford

Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía, July—December 1951, I : 3—4, 174—177.

Canning House Library, recently enriched by the inclusion of the Anglo-Brazilian Society's collection, is the library specially devoted to Latin America. There is only one chair of Latin American history in Britain, that held at University College, London, and it is noteworthy that the Latin Americana which form part of the library of University College and of the Institute of Historical Research are complementary : the one consists chiefly of secondary material ; the other, of sources and serial publications. In London too, are the collections at King's College (famous for its 17th century Portuguese and Brazilian holdings), the British Museum, the Foreign Office Printed Library, the War Office Library, Chatham House, and

the London Library. For manuscript material the Public Record Office is the great source. There are also valuable collections at Cambridge, in the Bodleian and Taylorian, at Glasgow, Liverpool and Edinburgh.

A.J.W.

1849 The control and utilisation of periodicals

D. J. Campbell

Lib. Assn. Rec., February 1952, LIV : 1, 7-11. Bibliog.

To overcome the need for many records in dealing with periodicals, the libraries of the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, use the French Lampel "Synoptic" method of visible indexing, using the principle of suspension filing in a frame, to provide in one system all essential records for 350 periodicals. Loan and binding records are also kept. Details are given of the use made of coloured signals to indicate e.g. correct filing; supplier; frequency; form; language; subjects by coding on the Bliss classification; circulation. The circulation method is described.

S.M.A.

1850 An immense picture gallery

C. H. Gibbs-Smith

Books, June—August 1952 : 271, 68-69.

The Hulton-Picture Post Library, perhaps the largest collection of illustrations in Europe, was organised by the author specifically for use by press and publishers. It contains 5m. items, predominantly photographs, woodcuts and engravings, arranged by a special "new and simplified" classification, and it incorporates other famous collections, such as the Rischgitz, Gooch, Guttmann, Downey, Felton.

J.C.S.

1851 Medical Libraries of Great Britain II. Medical Libraries of Scotland.

L. Jolley

Brit. Med. Bull., 1952, VIII 2-3, 256-261. Illus. Bibliog.

A sketch of the development of the libraries of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen. An account is also given of the important medical collections forming part of the National Library of Scotland, the Advocates' Library, and the four Scottish universities.

W.J.B.

1852 The Henry Watson Music Library

Leonard Duck

The Musical Times, April, 1952 : 93, 155—159. Illus.

The library was established by the deed of Professor Henry Watson in January 1902 and placed in the care of the Manchester Public Libraries Committee. The collection, including some specimens of early musical instruments, embraces books on all musical topics, musical periodicals and music to a total of 80,000 volumes and 321,000 pieces (*i.e.* less than 16 pp.) Over 200,000 items are issued each year. Multiple copies are available for loan to societies. The use of the collection is free to residents of Manchester; non-residents pay a small subscription; special terms obtain for musical societies. Reservation is permitted. Part of the collection is for reference only. A special classification by form and a decimal notation is used.

J.C.S.

1853 The Scope of the Music Research Library

A. Hyatt King

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1952, LIV : 4, 126—131.

A music research library should collect early mss. in modal or mensural notation and should build up a representative selection of more modern music, especially works of the library's own country, both mss. and printed, and buy foreign works according to their musical excellence. A guide to value and rarity can be built up from entries in dealers' catalogues. Problems in cataloguing are the identification of selections and dating. Details are given of the compilation of indices to songs, marches, portraits of composers, performance, instruments. Works on related subjects will be needed and the research library must be in touch with organizations concerned with scholarly performance. Gramophone record libraries should co-operate with, but not be part of the music library.

(*See also* Abstract No. 1968)

S.M.A.

1854 Library for the National Institute of Economic and Social Research

Architect, 17 April 1952, CCI : 458—459.

A small plan, three photographs and brief description of the architectural features.

(*Also in* Architect's Journal, 17 April 1952, CXV : 483).

L.E.D.

1855 Shell Film Unit Stock Shot Library

B. Chibnall

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 59-68.

This library is not a depository for completed films but holds shots not used in the show copy which have historical interest or may be valuable in later productions. Unused lengths of film are sorted by examining them on machines such as the Editola or Moviola which permit viewing and hearing. Valuable shots are indexed on catalogue cards and the negative and positive pictures and negative sound film, identified by edge numbers, are stored in numbered cans whose contents are listed in a book. The index entry consists of the location number, a description briefly indicating the subject and pointing out unusual features, such as the weather conditions at the time of filming, and a U.D.C. class number. Library materials may be used for building up whole sequences or even films and as individual shots for filling gaps in a film or creating an atmosphere.

J.S.R.

1856 Due biblioteche mediche del Quattrocento

[Inventories of two late 15th century medical libraries at Pavia]

Tullia Gasparini Loporace

Bibliofilia, 1950 : 3a, 205-220.

(i) An inventory, now first published, taken from a list (Pavia University Library MSS. Ticinensis XXXV n. 4) used as a sale catalogue when those of Giammatteo Ferrari's books left by him to the Ospedale San Matteo di Pavia were sold in 1472. (ii) An inventory of the more modest library of Dr. Baldassare de Vemenia, which was sold on his death in 1475 by his son to Dr. Giacomo Cacia for 25 gold ducats. The two lists give a clear idea of the medical knowledge of the time and of university teaching in medicine. The medical books in the two lists can be divided into three sections : works of the physicians of classical times ; those of the Arabs ; and works of the 13th-15th centuries. The editor gives a sketch of the passage of Greek teaching into Arab lands and of its rediffusion into Western Europe.

F.S.S.

1857 The Vatican Manuscripts

The Times, 12 March 1952, 7. Illus.

The Roman Catholic University of St. Louis, Missouri, has begun work on a two-three year task of making microfilm copies of about two-thirds of the Vatican MSS., mainly the Latin codices but including oriental material. \$140,000 have been made available. The equipment will be supplied by St. Louis University. The Vatican Library was founded in 1450 by Pope Nicholas V, who planned to preserve papal archives and manuscript codices. The collection has suffered

damage at different times by loss, by looting, by removal and by being pawned. Its growth through the centuries is traced together with notes on the different quarters in which the ever-increasing collections have been housed. Today there are 60,000 codices, 700,000 printed books, over 7,000 incunabula, 100,000 maps and drawings. Full cataloguing of the MSS. between 1885—1947 produced 26 large quarto volumes. There follows a description of the main divisions of the 11 collections of MSS. with notes on outstanding items.

W.

1858 Las Secciones de incunables de las bibliotecas de Alicante y Orihuela

[Collections of incunabula in the libraries of Alicante and Orihuela, Spain]

Isidro Albert Berenguer

Biblioteconomía, July—December 1951, VIII : 31—32, 167—179.

A catalogue of the 105 incunabula to be found in the libraries covered, with the number of items recorded in each: the municipal archives (1), the provincial public library (1), and the library of the Marqués del Bosch de Alés (18), at Alicante; and the public library (60), the cathedral archives (1), the libraries of the convent of San Francisco (17) and of the seminary of San Miguel (6), and the library of the Marqués de Rafal (1), at Orihuela. The seminary of San Miguel lost much of its library of 10,000 volumes during the civil war.

K.G.

1859 Los donativos de don Joaquín Miret y Sans conservados en la Biblioteca Central de la Diputación de Barcelona

[Gifts of Joaquín Miret y Sans to the Library of Catalonia]

Elvira Molas Pradell

Biblioteconomía, July—December 1951, VIII : 31—32, 142—158.

Joaquín Miret y Sans (1859—1919), who devoted his life to the study of the medieval history of Catalonia and the south of France, acquired a number of collections of documents which he gave to the library after he had studied them. He left to the library his own collection of books and further manuscript material, together with a sum of 3,000 pesetas for the purchase of books in Egyptology and Assyriology and related subjects. The first part of this article gives an account of Miret's work and his publications in this field, whilst the second part lists the principal gifts of manuscript material to the library during the years 1912—19, and the third part provides a brief description of Miret's library, with a list of the principal works on French history contained in the bequest.

K.G.

1860 Notas sobre la Biblioteca-Archivo del Monasterio de Veruela, Colegio-Noviciado S. I.

[Notes on the library and archives of the monastery of Veruela]

Antonio Borrás

Biblioteconomía, July—December 1951, VIII : 31—32, 159—166.

The monastery of Veruela, in Aragon, was founded in 1146 and was an important Cistercian house in the 16th century, after which it declined until it was dissolved in 1835 ; in 1877 the monastery was re-opened by Jesuits and it is now a training college for missionaries. Books for a library came in the first place from a former Jesuit college at Tarazona, from the bishop's palace, and by gifts from private libraries. The library now contains some 30,000 volumes, mainly in theology and classical studies. Apart from two rooms serving the training college, the library consists of a reading room containing the main collections, five rooms as bookstacks, and accommodation for the archives. Of the 100 incunabula which the library possessed before the civil war of 1936—39 only three remain, and these are listed. The library possesses over 400 16th-century works, and eighteen of the rarest are listed. Brief descriptions are also given of the principal collections in the library.

K.G.

1861 Sånga-Säby

Torfinn Skard

Bok og Bib., June 1952, XIX : 3, 153—155.

A description of Jordbruks Föreningsskola (agricultural school) owned by Sveriges Lantbruksförbund (Swedish Agricultural Association) which is very modern both as to curriculum and equipment, having started in 1944. The library is notable for its large periodical room also used as a reading room and for meetings. The library itself is large with room for 65,000 volumes. It contains everything necessary to the school work, sociology, agricultural economy in its widest meaning, history and related subjects, also a good collection of literature. The pupils have the use of the library according to the motto : "Liberty under responsibility" which has proved an excellent system. The library school of 1950—51 studied this library during the week they were out to make their report on "the municipal organisation, school system, building activities, meeting rooms, organisation work, library and book distribution" in a Swedish rural community.

K.S.K.

1862 Symposium : Weeding the Medical Library

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., April 1952, XL : 2, 162—169.

I. Medical School Libraries—Elizabeth Carr.

An account of stock revision at the Archibald Church Medical Library, Northwestern University, Chicago.

II. Medical School Libraries—Marion A. Murphy.

Describes weeding carried out at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, as part of a recataloguing programme.

III. Weeding the Special Hospital Library (Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York)—Jacqueline W. Felter.

IV. On Weeding an Association Library (American Medical Association, Chicago)—Jeanne M. Reilley.

V. Pamphlet Weeding (at Rudolph Matas Medical Library, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans)—Mary Louise Marshall.

W.J.B.

1863 "Ag" Library on National Scale

Ruth M. Salmons

Lib. J., 1 June 1952, LXXVII : 11, 950—951.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture Library and the local branch library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture amalgamated to provide a better service. The new library now draws on the main U.S.D.A. Library both on behalf of the College and the local officials. U.S.D.A. pays part of the salary cost and provides extra copies of periodicals for circulation to officials. Acquisition, cataloguing and binding are the responsibility of the College, book selection that of the U.S.D.A. Librarian. Enquiries are answered from farmers and workers in the whole state and books not in research use are available for general loan.

K.A.M.

1864 Library of the American Bible Society

Margaret T. Hills

Spec. Libs., May—June 1951, XLII : 5, 182—183, 205.

This library collects plain texts of the Bible only; it has no commentaries. There are examples of Bibles or parts of the Bible in 947 languages. The 18,000 copies are arranged by language alphabetically, subarranged by date. The cataloguing is very full, including complete transcription of the title page. A second sequence of cards arranged by language gives additional information such as number of speakers, number of translations, etc. There are also indices of translators and publishers. A subsidiary collection is devoted to works on the history of the transmission of the Scriptures and the technique of translation, but there are very few grammars and dictionaries.

A.N.

1865 The Flexible Museum Library

Mary C. Cobb

Spec. Libs., May—June 1951, XLII : 5, 176, 177, 200, 201.

The Boston Museum of Science is an old institution originally a learned society collection in the field of natural history. It has changed considerably and now includes all the sciences. It also has an important junior section; nearly half of last year's new borrowers were under 18. An unusual point is that it lends its books to visitors.

A.N.

1866 The Library of the George Williams College, Chicago

Patricia Knapp

Illinois Libs., April 1952, XXXIV : 4, 146—148.

The College was originally intended for training Y.M.C.A. secretaries, but in 1933 its curriculum was broadened to include liberal arts at junior college level and to provide professional education for all leisure-time, especially youth-serving, agencies. The library has 25,000 vols. and is particularly strong in subjects such as hygiene, health education, physical education, sports and social psychology. There is also a Y.M.C.A. collection. The librarian has faculty status and takes a full share of administrative and teaching responsibility.

B.A.

1867 The John Crerar Library

Robert L. Collison

Lib. World, March 1952, LIII : 621, 455—456.

Endowed in Chicago in 1894, the library derives its income from investments and local funds. The main department, devoted to science and technology, consists of a quick-reference collection and reading room of which one half contains 1,500 of the 10,000 periodicals received. The catalogue records $\frac{3}{4}$ m. vols. The Medical Department possesses an author catalogue of all medical holdings in Chicago. The cards are prepared by photo-offset process and the stock classified by Dewey. A Research Information Service for industrial concerns was established in 1947. The John Crerar, Chicago Public and Newberry Libraries define their fields of specialization to avoid duplication.

A.H.H.

1868 The Library on Dearborn

Robert L. Collison

Lib. World, April 1952, LIII : 622, 479—481.

Chicago's Newberry Library was built in 1893. The stock is limited to the humanities in general but is particularly strong in British and American history and literature, genealogy, philology,

art, music, bibliography, typography and manuscripts. The Edward E. Ayer Collection on the North American Indian is housed in the library and new collections are constantly begun. The library publishes checklists and catalogues of its holdings in various fields and the *Newberry Library Bulletin*.

A.H.H.

1869 Unfolded out of the Folds

Dorothy M. Schullian.

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., April 1952, XL : 2, 135—143.

Selected items from the old correspondence files of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, referring to the period between the American Civil War and World War I. Gives interesting extracts from letters written to Billings and Fletcher by Drs. Crile, Fitz, Trudeau, Pepper, Osler, Reed, Matas and others, which illustrate the great part played by the Library in the progress of world medicine. Melvil Dewey consulted Billings on questions of classification.

W.J.B.

1870 "Every Post Office a Branch Library"!

Peter B. Thomson

Lib. World, April 1952, LIII : 622, 478—479.

The recently-formed Photographers Library aims to stock all books on its subject in its capacity as a postal lending library. Members receive a printed catalogue and lists of additions (from which they submit lists of books required) and pay a renewable deposit of 25s. and all postal charges. Hire charges vary according to published prices of books. Many specialist books, not obtainable through public libraries, can thus be supplied.

A.H.H.

1871 Works Libraries as an aid to production

Harold K. Styring

The Times Review of Industry, April 1952, VI : 63 (New Series) 17.

A works library is a basic tool for development in modern industry. It collects in one place all the information that was formerly scattered in various departments. A qualified librarian understands the needs of the metallurgist, the technician and the management, and can be of assistance in drawing attention to trends in production. The librarian's work of scanning, circulating, abstracting and indexing periodicals is described. To augment their usefulness, works libraries should co-operate in schemes of mutual assistance, e.g. the interloan of technical literature. The library can be of value in the training of apprentices and junior operatives. Besides teaching the important place which a works library occupies in industry, it can supply books for a student's studies and instill the habit of research for any future studies at a university. Its use should be promoted by good publicity.

W.

INFORMATION SERVICES

(See also Abstract No. 1972)

1872 What is an Information Officer?

E. N. Simons

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 25—31.

The duties of the information officer include knowledge of sources, of abstracting, foreign languages, classification, methods of reproduction, indexing and filing. The first is very important as information is generally required urgently. The information should be presented as specifically as possible, in an easily assimilated form. Abstracts should be headed by a key reference number, title, author and reference, and the underlining of key words is a help to the reader; compression is desirable, but not to excess. Ability to write good English is highly desirable, but classification can become time-wasting.

D.J.F.

1873 An Intelligence Officer in Industry

V. E. Parke

Aslib. Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 20—24 (Summary).

It is important for the intelligence officer to have subject knowledge, but he must also get to know intimately the activities and interests of the organization he serves and become part of its life. As his experience grows, there will be greater opportunities for service, with the result that the usefulness of the intelligence section will increase and its value will be appreciated. There is an account of the service provided at I.C.I., Billingham, which mentions the library holdings. Qualifications and training for information officers are considered.

J.S.R.

1874 Information services at work

K. Boodson

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 87—94.

Information service must be based on the library, and has three main phases: collection, recording, disseminating. Collection includes not only routine published material, but also items of knowledge gathered from personal contact and visits to other parts of the organization. Duplication of existing indexes should be avoided if possible, but close attention is necessary to unpublished and undocumented work such as newspaper cuttings and correspondence. Publication of an abstract or "news" bulletin is generally necessary because of the special needs of the organization, and can supplement the circulation of periodicals. The answering of specific requests is perhaps the most severe test of the service, since these are likely to range over the entire field of knowledge.

D.J.F.

1875 Organizing an engineering data file . . .

A. F. Gagne, junr.

Machine Design, September 1951, XXIII : 9, 110—116, 196.

It is essential that catalogues, manufacturer's literature etc. should be organized efficiently. The most satisfactory method is filing by subject rather than by manufacturer, and this arrangement may be either alphabetically or preferably systematically classified: five to nine major heads are the most useful, and care should be taken to avoid excessive subdivision. Full details are given of a special classification developed for a firm designing special purpose machinery. The use of punched card techniques for cross reference index cards and the limitations of the method are outlined. Information is given on clipping the cards and apportioning the coding.

A.N.

1876 Statistical Information : the User

A. J. Walford

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1952, LIV : 4, 120—122.

During recent years statistics has become a subject of major importance. Many major industries and government departments have a Statistical Department. Some fields are covered in great detail, e.g. minerals, but there are gaps due to the war years, and to countries termed "non-reporting" by United Nations Statistical Office. Difficulties arise in deciding a generally accepted basis for statistics, in lack of uniformity in tabular presentation, and in varying terminology. Data from some countries is not always reliable. Details are given of Guides to statistical sources, national, international, and the indexing of statistical material in periodicals.

S.M.A.

1877 Technical Information Service

British Coal Utilisation Quarterly Gazette, 1951 : 12, 12—14.

Description of the Intelligence Service, Library, Reports and Publications of British Coal Utilisation Research Association.

L.E.D.

1878 Use Development Organization in the Textile Industry

C. P. Tattersfield

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 13—17.

Outlines the constitution and functions of the Use Development Organization at Courtaulds Ltd. The information work entailed is briefly discussed, some of the sources of information are indicated and methods of recording technical data and the progress of development work are mentioned.

J.S.R.

1879 Textile terms and definitions

J. C. Withers

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 95—100.

The Textile Institute has set up a Textile Terms and Definitions Committee, so that the *Journal* will be non-ambiguous and in the hope that the terms will be accepted by the industry generally. The difficulty is increased by popular and press usage, and even the O.E.D. has several incorrect definitions. The history of textile terms has also aroused interest, and it is suggested that critical surveys should be made on the lines of the study of Pepys Diary published in 1949.

D.J.F.

1880 Unanswered Questions

Unanswered Questions, No. 7, March 1952.

The Technical Information and Documents Unit and the D.S.I.R. Headquarters Technical Information Unit are now one unit known as TIDU. The services offered are indicated and include access to German industrial documents, unpublished technical reports from government and industrial research organizations and technical information from abroad. Questions, to which answers are sought in this issue, refer to the measurement of strand lengths in samples of cigarette tobacco, checking of aircraft fuel tanks for leaks and the performance of plastic ball-bearings.

E.B.S.

1881 Statistical Records: the Librarian's Point of View

J. A. King

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1952, LIV : 4, 122—124.

The Royal Statistical Society was founded in 1834. It co-operated in the *London bibliography of the Social Sciences*. Lists of additions to the library, and reviews of statistical literature appear regularly in the *Journal*, first published in 1838. Seventeen of a series of papers on the sources and nature of statistical information in particular fields have been published. The setting up of the Central Statistical Office was advocated. The next two parts of the North Committee's *Guide to official sources*, the General Register Office and the Board of Trade are discussed.

S.M.A.

1882 IVA's Upplysningsstjänst [IVA's Information Service]

Kajsa Hellström

Tid. för Dok., 1952, VIII : 2, 20—23.

An account of the work of the Ingenjörsvetenskapsakademien Information Service, which covers, amongst other things, acting as an intermediary for information requested by Swedish industries from the U.S. and vice versa; distribution and exchange of Acta

Polytechnica ; collecting and cataloguing pamphlets and catalogues concerning technics of measurement ; administering the IVA library ; acting as a central organization in Sweden for the OEEC Documents' Exchange as well as for the Question and Answer Service instituted in countries affected by the Marshall plan ; operating as Secretariat for the Research Contact Organ (FKO).

W.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

1883 Wellington changes to free and rental

Stuart Perry

N.Z. Libs., January—February 1952, XV : 1, 7—17 .

A Mechanics Institute was formed in 1841 with a library run on a co-operative basis from members' subscriptions. Between 1878—89 activity was aroused for a new library subsequent to the liquidation of the Institute. The library re-opened in 1893 with 8395 reference and 5733 lending books ; it remained a rate-subsidized book club. Since 1935 the New Zealand Library Association has sought for a free library service. In 1947 the principles of a free service were adopted. Full transfer was not approved until October 1951. Details are given of the way in which the transfer to a free-and-rental system was planned and carried out. The rental section comprises lighter grade literature, uncatalogued, and the pay-duplicate books, *i.e.* very popular books. Persons living outside Wellington subscribe 3/- for 3 years and pay a fee of 3d. or 6d. for each book borrowed. Five books for adults, and three for children, may be borrowed at any one visit.

W.

1884 Um die Zukunft des österreichischen Büchereiwesens

[The Future of the Austrian Public Library Service : 1. The Association of Austrian Public Librarians]

Adolf Bruck

B. u. B., 1952, III : 1—2, 3—9.

The tasks and opportunities which await the Association are : to preserve a truly democratic spirit and organization ; to work in close association with the state Library Department ; to be a cultural and educational force in a nation which has largely turned away from things of the mind. It could also undertake the administration of the state library grants ; approach the book-producing world with mutual advantages ; undertake to buy certain chosen books by unknown authors ; try all methods of popularizing the library. Finally, a policy of training staff must be vigorously pursued ; the social status of the public librarian should be raised, and an

organization to safeguard his interests set up. Stocks in small country libraries could be improved by periodical exchanges of books. (Continued).

W.L.B.

1885 Um die Zukunft des österreichischen Büchereiwesens
[The Future of the Austrian Public Library Service : II. The Library Department]

Adolf Bruck

B. u. B., 1952, III : 3—4, 65—72.

Gives a brief sketch of the library service in Austria since 1919. A department of the Ministry of Education was set up to develop library service. Librarians were trained, space was given to library matters in the Ministry's periodical "National Education", and the librarians' needs were met in the "Austrian Catalogue of Books." The first modern library was opened in Wiener Neustadt in 1921 to be followed by others in Lower Austria. Austria had no Library Law but by 1938 there were 800 libraries. Under National Socialism the libraries became centres for propaganda. An organisation based on the German pattern was set up. This consisted of a number of small library departments and dealt with such matters as the preparation of reading lists, centralized cataloguing, free advice to librarians and the issue of professional periodicals. After the liberation in 1945 much of this system was retained. The number of libraries had dropped to 400; book stocks had been decimated and replacements were almost impossible to obtain. There was great need for education for librarians, information on new publications and for financial help. Examples are given to show what has been achieved, together with suggestions for future development. (Continued).

W.L.B.

1886 Biblioteksindtryk fra Canada og U.S.A. [i]

[Impressions of libraries in Canada and the U.S.A.]

Preben Kirkegaard

Bogens Verden, November 1951, XXXIII : 8, 381—389.

Compares library work in rural districts in America and Canada with Scandinavian conditions. In America, centralization in a large library (usually unconnected with the city library) is found to be efficient by offering the small library unit the benefit of trained and expert help, through reference service at the main library, through regular visits from the branch supervisor, children's librarian or public relations officer. In Canada the Fraser Valley Union Library is performing splendid work on limited means. Elsewhere the

the efforts and enthusiasm to overcome difficulties of distance and a pioneer existence are admired. Danish county library organization is built up through numbers of many rather small, but entirely independent, parish libraries all of them in close co-operation with a large city library having responsibility for the county service.
(Continued).

W.

1887 Biblioteksindtryk fra Canada og U.S.A. [II]

Preben Kirkegaard

Bogens Verden, March 1952, XXXIV : 2, 61—69.

Danish libraries in the field of *popular enlightenment* have built on the work done by folk high schools, evening schools, lecture clubs, etc. American libraries have been promoters of *adult education* and have used other media besides books. This extension work falls into : work with books, work with audio-visual materials, and lectures and study circles. Describes the work of the Readers' Adviser ; deposit collections in labour unions ; the Great Books movement of group discussions ; mobile libraries, picture collections and gramophone record libraries. Work with films is most highly developed in Canada.

W.

1888 Das neue dänische Büchereigesetz

[New Danish library law]

Johannes Langfeldt

B. u. Bild., December 1951, III : 10, 907—913.

After outlining the provisions of the new law, the author notes that the salary position is not clarified, that no provision is made for building works needed by urban libraries, and that the proportion of state fund which may be spent on children's libraries is still inadequate. (*See also Abstracts 695, 986*)

K.G.

1889 Kirjalainat kaupungeissa ja kauppaloissa

[Book loans in towns and boroughs]

Kirjastolehti, February 1952, XLV : 2, 35—38.

The lending records of city and borough libraries for 1951 show a considerable rise nearly everywhere. The total of loans in the towns was 3,671,656 as against 3,330,092 in 1950 and in the boroughs 546,751 as against 453,445 in 1950. However, the average per inhabitant does not exceed 3.5 in towns and 1.8 in boroughs, the highest figure in a town being 6.5 and in a borough 9.5.

H.W.

1890 Ensimmäinen kirjastoauto Suomen teillä

[The first bookmobile on Finnish roads]

M. Tulander

Kirjastolehti, January 1952, XLV : 1, 8—10.

A first experiment in travelling library service was made in 1913—14 by the Swedish municipal library of Helsinki rural district when the books were circulated by horse and carriage. The experiment has recently been renewed and good results have been achieved with the most modest resources. Already the authorities have promised the library the use for regular tours of a larger and more suitable car and other communities plan to follow the example.

H.W.

1891 Die Lage der öffentlichen Bücherei

[The situation of the public libraries]

Kurt Buhrow

B. u. Bild., January—February 1952, IV : 1—2, 2—5.

An evaluation of two statistical inquiries by the Deutscher Stadtetag and Verband Deutscher Bibliotheken (Association of German Libraries).

W.

1892 Sechs Jahre Auskunftsabteilung der öffentlichen wissenschaftlichen Bibliothek, Berlin, August 1945 bis August 1951

[Six years works of the information department of the Public Reference Library, Berlin]

Von Heinrich Roloff

Z. f. B., November—December 1951, LXV : 11—12, 415—432.

Apart from valuable information on post-war problems of a German library and information centres, this article contains much useful statistical information and details on the present state of the Gesamtkatalog, the Ergänzungs-Katalog, Zentralkatalog der Auslandsliteratur, Gesamtverzeichnis ausländischer Zeitschriften; also mentions Übersetzungen von Werken und Aufsätzen aus der Produktion der Sowjetunion und den Ländern der Volksdemokratien. This latter bibliography is reviewed by Siegfried Joost on pp. 446—450 of this periodical.

R.K.

1893 Viele Leser—nicht Viel-Leser!

[Many readers—not only those who read a lot!]

Heinz Roscher

B. u. Bild., December 1951, III : 10, 905—907.

The librarian has a duty to provide his readers with good books, and it is important for the library to attract a large number of readers, who will not necessarily be those who read large quantities of

ephemeral material. Possibly the best way for German libraries to reach more readers is by the unification of the various kinds of urban libraries in one system which can then achieve this aim by establishing branch libraries.

K.G.

1894 Bexley Public Libraries

W. Threlfall

Kent News Letter, April 1952, IV : 1,

After 27 meetings held in 12 months, Bexley adopted the Public Libraries Acts in 1896 for four village areas with a population of 12,000. Four libraries were opened in rented rooms. 2,500 volumes were bought cheaply or received as gifts. A printed catalogue was available on opening day in 1899. The local newspaper published lists of additions. The first librarian was paid £52 a year. In 1900 Indicators were introduced; the first permanent library was opened in 1913. Between 1930 and 1939 the population grew from 30,000 to 80,000 and the rateable value rose. A new branch was opened at Welling in 1937. Plans are ready for a Central Library; meanwhile a mobile service is given at six sites weekly. Annual issues are 822,672; expenditure £19,984; staff 25.

W.

1895 Transfer of Powers: Gillingham Public Libraries

Norman Tomlinson

Lib. Assn. Rec., May 1952, LIV : 5, 172—173.

Details are given of the legal procedure in the transfer of powers in respect of library provision from Kent County Council to the Borough of Gillingham.

S.M.A.

1896 One Hundred Years of Library Service: the Centenary of the Manchester Public Library, September 1852—September 1952

Charles Nowell

Manch. Rev., Spring 1952, 6 : 205—210.

Manchester was the first town to provide a rate-supported lending and reference library service under the Public Libraries Act, 1850. The three men primarily responsible for the Act, Ewart, Brotherton and Edwards, were Lancashire men. In 1851, Edwards was appointed librarian of Manchester. He advocated new and original ideas: unrestricted access to books by the readers, and a systematic book classification; he emphasised the importance of lending libraries, advocated national inspection of libraries; inaugurated a local collection in Manchester; stressed the importance of a section devoted to commerce and technology.
(To be continued.)

D.R.

1897 International Public Libraries Conference in Latin America : a success

UNESCO Bull., February—March 1952, VI : 2—3, 17—20.

The Conference on *The Development of Public Library Services in Latin America* held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, 3—12 October 1951, was organized by Unesco and the Organization of American States collaborating with the Government of Brazil. Its objects were to consider basic public library problems in Latin America and to draft plans and recommendations for the development and extension of public library services in the region. A definition and statement of public library objectives adopted by the conference are given, followed by excerpts and summaries of the most important recommendations made.

W.J.M.

1898 The law relating to Public Libraries in South Africa

H. V. Bonny

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1952, LIV : 6, 192—195.

The effect of the following on South African libraries is considered : (1) Legislation prior to 1910 which affected only the particular Colony or Republic, much of which referred only to a specific library. (2) Acts since 1910, especially the most important, the 1913 Finance Relations Act with amendments. (3) Provincial Ordinances since 1910 concerning libraries administered by the Province, and Municipal libraries in the Province. (4) Cognate legislation affecting libraries, including copyright. There is no general South African Public Library Act ; legislation is not compulsory. Most libraries operate on a subscription basis.

S.M.A.

1899 Die Zentralbibliothek Luzern

[Lucerne Central Library]

Alb. A. Müller

Nach. der VÖB., January—February 1952, XXVIII : 1, 8—17.
Photos. Plan.

The City Library, founded 1812, and the Canton Library, founded 1832, were united last November as the new public Central Library under State control. The combined stock, comprising 300,000 volumes and pamphlets, 2,000 MSS, and 800 incunabula, makes it second only to Swiss university libraries. It will participate in the international loan scheme. Several special problems caused by the amalgamation of the two libraries, e.g. re-cataloguing and re-classification, are discussed. The new Library has the finest and most modern building in Switzerland. Full details of its layout and the facilities offered are given.

J.S.A.

1900 Die Public Library der U.S.A.

Luise Kolb

B. u. Bild., March 1952, IV : 3, 185—195.

A century ago public libraries in the U.S.A. were founded as "Einheitsbücherei" *i.e.* without separation of stock for research and popular purposes. Bookstocks are still combined but the books in the popular sections are often out of date or old-fashioned. The author favours separation of the stock as in German libraries and suggests that American public librarians are aware of the problems involved.

W.

1901 Knowledge is Power—a summary of the Library Services Bill

A.L.A. Bull., January 1952, XLVI : 1, 21—24.

The Library Services Bill calls for an expenditure of \$7½m. per year over a five-year period "to stimulate states to strengthen existing but inadequate services and to extend library service primarily to rural areas." Each state will have sole responsibility for administration of its proportion of the fund. Library service will be brought to the people by the use of library demonstrations, bookmobile services, advisory personnel, "or by any other method that provides effective service." Funds cannot be used for the purchase of land or buildings. A table shows allotments of money to each state and an impressive list of organizations promising support is cited.

G.W.B.

1902 Chicago's Public Libraries

Robert L. Collison

Lib. World., May 1952, LIII : 623, 499—500.

The original library was based mainly on benefactions from England. Today it occupies an entire block of buildings and controls 62 branches. Its annual issue is 12m., annual expenditure \$4 million, readers served 700,000. Apart from general lending and reference services the library houses patents, illustrations, slides, films and gramophone records. Foreign readers and the blind and handicapped are specially catered for. A bookmobile visits outlying communities and many printed aids are issued. Chicago's public libraries co-operate with the John Crerar and Newberry Libraries in the division of fields of specialization.

A.H.H.

1903 Public Library Service in the British Territories of the Eastern Caribbean

David K. Easton

UNESCO Bull., December 1951, V : 12, 421—426. Bibliog.

The Eastern Caribbean Regional Library scheme was launched in 1941, aided by a grant and under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation. The first four years of progress saw the development of

the headquarters organization and the Trinidad Central Library in Port-of-Spain. As the Carnegie grant could not cover the proposed extension of the scheme to the other colonies, the British Council undertook to finance it temporarily. The centralizing was largely completed by 1948. By demonstration units of free public services set up in each of the islands, selected stocks of books were available for use without subscription fees. During 9 years 5 subscription library systems have adopted free public service with the assistance of the E.C.R.L. These are Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Antigua.

W.J.M.

1904 Book Vans or Book Centres?

Rural Library Services in the West Indies

J. Smeaton

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1952, LIV : 6, 195—198.

In the Eastern Caribbean islands local conditions make book centres preferable to book vans. Most of the libraries have changed from subscription to free libraries in the last two years. Local centres are visited frequently by trained staff, and the books are changed three or four times yearly. Village libraries are opened as reading rooms on evenings when not used for lending.

S.M.A.

PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

1905 [The Function of Public Libraries]

Presidential Address.

L. R. McColvin

Lib. Assn. Rec., May 1952, LIV : 5, 157—164.

It must be asked today if public libraries are of the right kind and satisfy the right kind of demand. Librarians should help to make books a living force in the world. The public librarian has to serve all people, providing for those demands which he thinks necessary, limiting his provision not on a subject coverage basis, but on quality coverage, while attempting to provide the variety of materials appropriate to the varying degrees of ability to be found in any community. Four principles should guide him: promotion of individuality, encouragement of better use of existing human resources, promotion of mental growth and maturity, encouragement of a belief in something by his readers, for without belief life is empty. Present day variation is standards cannot be justified. Libraries must give preference to those things which well provided libraries alone can give, and rid themselves of things which can easily be obtained elsewhere.

S.M.A.

1906 Notes towards a Definition of Function

J. E. V. Birch

Lib. Assn. Rec., May 1952, LIV : 5, 165—169.

Public libraries need today a clear definition of function which can be applied to book selection and administration. Book selection is a science, and the choice of each book should be capable of justification in terms of the definition. Current definitions, "creation of whole personalities", "encouragement of the full life", have propaganda value, but are insufficiently understood to have practical value. The definitions should be studied, and when understood, selection and administration should be adjusted to achieve them. The only practicable function public libraries can fulfil at present is to ensure that communities have access to a representative selection of books. It is not their function to *provide* this selection. They should provide material not otherwise available to the community, according to the varying degrees of availability.

S.M.A.

1907 Intellectual freedom for librarian

Clyde C. Walton, Jr.

Iowa Lib. Q., April 1952, XVI : 12, 195—196.

Intellectual freedom, a cornerstone in the foundation of our profession, is the right to think, study and read without restraint ; to find out what is best for us individually. One of the best ways to do the latter is by reading, and books should be selected to help people to find out about themselves and their world. The 1948 Library Bill of Rights, adopted by the American Library Association, is reprinted, and some measures being taken to implement it are noted.

E.J.

1908 The Fight for Freedom

R. L. Collison

Lib. Asst., March 1952, XLV : 3, 35—38. Refs.

Bookstocks and book selection policies in American libraries have been subject in recent years to criticism and attack on immoral, political and ideological grounds. Attacks are often directed at "fellow-travellers" rather than at original writers. The American Library Association set up a Committee on Intellectual Freedom in 1939 and in 1948 issued its belief in basic policies contained in the Library Bill of Rights. This statement was extended in 1951 to cover all materials and media of communication. Renewed attacks have followed culminating in a violent attack on Helen E. Haines's *Living with Books* as "an attempt to boost Communist literature." This is seen to be part of a much wider campaign against the intellectual world.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1189, 1374, 1664).

W.

1909 It happened in Burbank

John E. Smith and Evelyn Benagh Detchon

A.L.A. Bull., March 1952, XLVI : 3, 85—87.

Burbank (78,000), California, Library Board through the City Council, approached the League of California Cities in September, 1951 to approve the labelling of subversive and immoral books in Californian public libraries. Newspaper publicity, public concern and public statements by librarians, bookmen and others, indicated within ten days that the Burbank City Council was ill-advised. As a result the original resolution was superseded by another which represented a drastically modified approach to the problem, *i.e.* to make a survey to determine how California Cities resolve the problem of the infiltration of insidious propaganda into their libraries. The California Library Association met in October and passed a resolution on the A.L.A.'s statement on labelling for transmission to the League of California Cities. The League at its convention took no action to conduct the proposed survey.

W.

1910 Paper editions in the London Public Library and Art Museum [Canada]

Charles D. Kent

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., March 1952, VIII : 5, 139—141.

It is emphasised that the present trend of American paper backed editions is not confined to escapist material but reflects all branches of modern literature (including juvenile) ranging from the simple to the scholarly. The principle attraction of these editions, low price, results in their being purchased as a magazine, and keeping available a title which otherwise would become out of print. From the public library viewpoint, these editions can form an important source of attractively priced reprint literature. At the author's library, traditional principles of book selection are balanced by consideration of the practical aspects of print, paper, margins, etc. Details are given of the preparation and issue of these editions, favourable public reaction to the innovation recorded, and the suggestion is made that paper backed editions will be considered increasingly by public libraries.

G.C.T.

1911 New Memorial Library Opened at Rodney

Della Ludy

Ontario Lib. Rev., February 1952, XXXVI : 1, 37—38. Photos.

The new library is the outcome of a \$7,000 legacy. The building is of solid brick and cinder block construction, 24 by 35 feet. Its lay-out and decoration is described.

D.R.

1912 Wibsey Branch Library, Bradford

H. Bilton

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1952, LIV : 6, 201—202.

A description of the conversion of a former Mission Hall into a one-roomed branch library.

S.M.A.

1913 "Where shall we go tomorrow?"

Kent News Letter, June 1951, III : 4.

In addition to the usual stock of local guidebooks and an up-to-date information index to supplement them, Bromley Public Library displays a list of places of interest within easy access, giving, in appropriate cases, time of opening, entrance charges, and directions how to get there. The popularity and use made of the display has amply justified the considerable trouble needed to keep the display up-to-date.

M.L.

1914 Erith Public Libraries

Gilbert Berry

Kent News Letter, April 1951, III : 3.

An outline of the public library movement at Erith, from the grant made by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 for a library building to the expansion of the town in recent years which resulted in a travelling library being introduced to cater for the outlying districts. In 1939 a large bungalow was converted into a branch library. There is a school library service. Displays, including New Book exhibitions, are frequently arranged.

M.L.

1915 Periodicals in London

P. S. B. Rossiter

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1952, LIV : 4, 131—134.

The *London Union List of Periodicals* (edited by K. A. Mallaber and P. M. de Paris, 1951), reveals weaknesses in the operation of the Metropolitan Special Collections scheme as it affects periodicals. Periodicals are on the whole more expensive than books, and their loan is impracticable. A speedy photo-duplication service is needed to produce copies of articles. Improvements suggested include more enthusiasm towards periodicals and better selection; implementation of M.S.C. obligations; subscription to new titles of value; co-operation to ensure that at least one complete file of all essential periodicals should be available at several strategically placed libraries in London.

S.M.A.

1916 A Deployment of Bookstock

E. Austin Hinton

Librarian, April 1952, LXI : 4, 69-73.

An account of the change-over in the Newcastle library system from decentralized to centralized book ordering, cataloguing, etc. during 1941-42, is followed by a description of developments leading up to the decision reached in May 1951 that home reading books others than those for the Central Lending Library would all be allocated to a pool circulating stock instead of to individual branch libraries. Reasons and objects for so doing are given, together with a detailed description of current procedure and methods.

W.J.M.

1917 Subject Specialization in the North West

N.W. News., September 1951 : 11, 5.

Recommendations issued by the North West Regional Library System on subject specialization, aimed at relieving the work of the National Central Library, include the following : (i) medical books to be obtained through 30 subscriptions placed with Messrs. Lewis's Medical Library, (ii) law books, by subscriptions with the Law Notes Lending Library.

W.

1918 Recent Developments at Peterborough

S. Dean

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1952, LIV : 6, 200.

After the removal of the 2½d. rate limit for library purposes in 1947, Peterborough Central library was modernized, and two permanent branches erected, one being part of a block of shops. Filament lighting is used in the central lending library. A Teachers' Collection has been started.

S.M.A.

1919 Lower Broughton Library, Salford

A. Longworth

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1952, LIV : 6, 201.

The library is an Orlit concrete "prefab" with a main public department 47-ft. by 23-ft. consisting of two standard units, with a 6-ft. by 10-ft. entrance porch attached. Another unit 24-ft. by 23-ft. provides workroom, etc., at the rear. Eighteen thermostatically controlled Unity Floodwarm heaters are used. Lighting is by totally enclosed filament lamps.

S.M.A.

1920 Mobile libraries: services for rural areas

A. G. Douglas Clease

Motor Transport, 8 March 1952, pp. 10, 37. Illus.

Description of vans used in Warwickshire.

L.E.D.

1921 Der interurbane Leihchein und seine Verwendung in Basel

[The interurban borrower's form and its application in Basle]
Franz Fasolin.

Nach d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib., March—April 1952, XVIII : 2, 47—52.

Describes how the introduction of the special form for loans ("eigene Leihchein") has simplified the system of interurban lending. Details of its exact wording are given, together with a reproduction of the form.

M.B.

1922 Shelving for readers

Ruth Rutenz

Lib. J., 15 March 1952, LXXVII : 6, 478—482.

An experimental scheme in several Detroit, U.S.A. public branch libraries arranges books in groups according to reader interest, and not according to subject content and Dewey classification. The types of broad groups are described and many examples given. Marking and shelving problems have been solved and details are given. It is claimed that readers prefer this system, while it does not create any additional difficulties in finding books or in using them for reference work. The author believes that this system can be successfully used for collections of up to 25—30,000 volumes.

K.A.M.

1923 A community affair

Vic G. Weaver

Wilson Lib. Bull., April 1952, XXVI : 8, 634—635. Photos.

The Public Library of Rossford, Ohio, was opened last September. It is modern in design, and has two large reading rooms separated from each other by a folding door. One reading room is for adults, and the other is for children. The penthouse-type second story is a stack room. The reading rooms have picture windows of insulating glass.

G.N.B.

1924 "We like our new building!"

Herbert B. Mulford

Wilson Lib. Bull., April 1952, XXVI : 8, 631—633, 635. Photos.

The new library at Wilmette, Illinois (pop. 18,000) is approached immediately from the street. At the rear are parking places for cars, well lighted at night. Two reference rooms are provided, and in addition, a Young People's Room and an Adult Quiet Room, well stocked with magazines. The second floor of the main section of the library contains room for additional stacks. There is also a small auditorium, with a maximum accommodation for 125 persons.

G.N.B.

1925 "Kirjat ja virkailijat"

[“Books and library staff”]

Mauri K. Närhi

Kirjastolehti, January 1952, XLV : 1, 13—14.

In Helsinki City Library books sent on approval are kept two weeks for the inspection of the Department and Branch Directors and the Study Advisers who have already discussed them with their staffs on the basis of lists previously sent out. They note their suggestions on special slips in the books and thus make their opinion known to the librarian who makes the final decision. Two years' experience shows this system of co-operation to be most satisfactory and in the case of branches working as hospital libraries even indispensable.

H.W.

1926 Function versus Fustian

Budd L. Gambee, Jr.

Wilson Lib., Bull., April 1952, XXVI : 8, 636—641.

It is important that librarians should consider carefully the significance of new ideas in interior decoration. The old, drab colour schemes of library decoration should be replaced by modern, functional schemes, and colours should be used with definite purpose.

G.N.B.

1927 Kiertävä kirjanäyttely kirjastoissa

[Ambulatory book exhibition in libraries]

Kirjastolehti, January 1952, XLV : 1, 18.

Each year the “25 most beautiful books of the year” are awarded a prize by the Finnish Editors’ Association and the Graphic Industries of Finland jointly. Interested libraries can ask to have this collection complete with posters and labels for a two weeks’ exhibition. Many libraries have availed themselves of this opportunity and have arranged lectures and discussions on the subject of book format in connection with the exhibition.

H.W.

1928 To Fine or not to Fine?

L. M. Bickerton

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1952, LIV : 6, 198—200.

Fines are based on the conception of a period thought sufficient for reading a book. Few libraries can show a profit from fines over staff time, stationery and postage. Libraries which charge no fines, e.g. Dagenham, have not been abused. Differences in practice concerning fines in the South-Eastern Regional Library system are discussed.

S.M.A.

1929 The Foreign Literature problem—[I]

Kent News Letter, April 1951, III : 3.

The number of foreign immigrants making their permanent home in Britain calls attention to the inadequate provision of books in foreign languages in the average library. Book-funds do not allow the purchase of a greater proportion of foreign literature. A central pool of such material is suggested, to be purchased from funds provided by the libraries taking part in the scheme in proportion to the use they make of the facilities provided. Regional library organizations are best fitted to operate such a scheme, although storage space would be a problem.

M.L.

1930 The Foreign Literature problem—[II]

Kent News Letter, June 1951, III : 4.

The East Midlands Regional Library System scheme of language specialization is claimed to have an advantage over the "pool" system, in that additional machinery is not required to run it. The rejoinder is that the pool system as suggested would ensure a certain number of foreign books on the shelves of the libraries concerned, which is likely to stimulate interest in foreign literature much more than a scheme in which all such books have to be requested.

M.L.

1931 Kotiseudun kirjailija ja kirjasto

[The author and the library of his native place]

Kirjastolehti, February 1952, XLV : 2, 33—34.

Nine libraries have answered the editor's question as to what they do in honour of authors born within their district. All the libraries make a point of collecting the works of their "own" authors, living or dead, preferably in first editions and of drawing attention to their writings by celebrating memorial days, encouraging groups of study and giving the authors' portraits a place of honour.

H.W.

1932 The History of Music on Gramophone Records

J. W. Howes

Librarian, April 1952, XLI : 4, 81—85.

Examples of early music are available on gramophone records but cost prohibits access to them for most people. A list is given, drawn from the collection at Walthamstow, of books and records still obtainable which could be built up by any library to deal with most enquiries on musical history. The methods of cataloguing adopted for the collection at Walthamstow are given, with names of books purchased to link up with the records.

W.J.M.

1933 Miniature Scores

E. T. Bryant

Librarian, February 1952, XLI : 2, 27—31.

(See Abstract No. 1662). Five lists of scores are given, each list to be regarded as an instalment towards a good basic stock. Sections have been costed separately according to prevailing prices. Although agreement will naturally vary as to which are the most important 250 scores, it is suggested that the lists represent a fair selection.

W.J.M.

1934 Graphic aids to education: the Picture Collection

Percy Clare

Lib. World, May 1952, LIII : 623, 495—496.

The purposes of a picture collection are: (i) the provision of pictorial information, (ii) the association of such information with the bookstock, (iii) to popularise and advertise the library's resources. Outside the library the picture provides a valuable auxiliary to education and encourages a closer liaison between school and library. It is also of value to commercial, industrial and social organizations and to students. Inside the library the picture can be used in the Junior and Reference departments. Large classified collections exist at Bermondsey, Birmingham and Cardiff and many libraries house smaller collections, from which pictures are sent on loan to all parts of the country.

A.H.H.

1935 Public Relations is a state of mind

Sarah L. Wallace.

Wilson Lib. Bull., March 1952, XXVI : 7, 523—525.

Public relations must start in the minds of the staff. Everyone in the organization of libraries must believe in his job, and also believe in the dignity of each individual met in the library. Sincere interest in the individual patron and in his needs must always be the foundation of good public relations. (This article is the first of several devoted to public relations in this issue).

G.N.B.

1936 Small ads. or Library Publicity?

J. Green

Lib. Asst., January 1952, XLV : 1, 14—16.

Decries librarians' attempts at publicity as wasteful and unrealistic. Finding that library incomes from the rates have reached a maximum, efforts must be made to ensure that the service relates more closely to the needs of contemporary education of the optimum part, *i.e.* up to 50% of the community the library can effectively

serve. Real publicity must be linked with "market research" and the librarian must study the work of all groups in his district concerned with broad educational activity.

W.

1937 Käsikirjastot ja niiden käyttö

[Reference libraries and their use]

Kaarina Huttunen

Kirjastolehti, November—December, 1951, XLIV : 9, 194—197 ; 10, 218—222.

The reluctance on the part of small libraries to use their funds for the purchase of expensive reference books is refuted. A reference library draws readers and awakens interest in the library as a whole. The department system and a reference room are discussed. The latter arrangement is prevalent in Finland and the author seems to prefer it. She suggests that a special list of reference books for the use of small libraries should be issued and stresses the importance of keeping the reference library up to date. Finally she discusses the question of reference work and the librarian.

H.W.

1938 Keskustelua käsikirjastosta

[Discussion of reference libraries]

Vieno Lumme

Kirjastolehti, February, 1952, XLV : 2, 39.

In opposition to articles in Kirjastolehti 1951, XLIV : 9 and 10 (Abstract 1937) the author advocates a practical system of short-time loans, especially for the night, from reference libraries in order to give the public the greatest possible benefit of the books.

H.W.

1939 Das Fachbach in der kleinen Bücherei

[Technical books in the small public library]

Erich Kittel

B. u. Bild., December 1951, III : 10, 913—920.

The provision of a comprehensive collection of elementary technical books for the use of apprentices in technical and commercial subjects has not yet been accepted as an essential function of the small public library in Germany. From the librarian's point of view book selection in this field is made difficult by the bewildering variety of technical books published and by the librarian's own lack of technical knowledge. Collections of suitable technical books could be built up with the co-operation of the teachers in the local technical schools. At Detmold a classified list of some 900 titles has been compiled ; the classification, which provides 11 main subjects and 89 topics, and which is based on the technical school curriculum, is quoted as an example.

K.G.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1806, 2045)

1940 "To Teach a Teacher Ill Beseemeth Me"

Sheila M. Baylis

Librarian, March, 1952, XLI : 3, 41-45.

A wider co-operation of librarians with school-teachers is advocated as a solution to the problem of attracting children into making fuller use of libraries. This would possibly involve such factors as advice and help given by the librarian on methods of issue, classification, book selection, etc. for the school library, talks and visits to schools and visits of classes to the library, display in libraries of work done in the schools, personal interest of the librarians in the reading habits of children, contacts with student teachers and co-operation between teachers, publishers and librarians to ensure a supply of books for backward readers. The result would be the continued interest in and use of libraries by children after leaving school.

W.J.M.

1941 The Role of the School Library

Report of NYLA School Libraries Committee

Wilson Lib. Bull., May 1952, XXVI : 9, 730-731.

The primary function of the school library is curriculum enrichment. The school library must give pupils instruction in using the library and its tools independently. The library is a factor in the direction of study and is the integrating agency of the school.

G.N.B.

1942 Guidance in the School Library

June Labb Miller

Illinois Libs., April 1952, XXXIV : 4, 141-144.

Possession of the best possible cultural background and full cognizance of the scholastic programme, as well as technical training are essential for the school librarian. The library's book collection must satisfy all interests and all departments. The library plays an important part in reading experience and it should be attractive and comfortable, together with a bookstock that appeals. The librarian should be friendly, fond of reading and interested in children. Reading guidance must be individual; aptitude ratings should be immediately available. In the elementary stage, the aim is reading for pleasure; by high school age the student should be guided into purposive reading. The library should function as a centre of vocational information to help the student develop his own abilities and interests.

B.A.

1943 Your Library—Living Room or Storage Closet?

Ruth M. Jones

Wilson Lib. Bull., May 1952, XXVI: 9, 722—725. Photos.

In one elementary school, the library rules are framed by the students themselves in a council consisting of one representative from each classroom. The committee is changed once a month. Another school has a book selection committee of teachers, students and librarians. The library should cater for all students, not only for the intelligent readers. Discussion groups and book clubs have often proved very successful.

G.N.B.

1944 Jugend und Buch

[Youth and the Book]

Rudolf Joerden

B. u. Bild., April 1952, IV: 4, 341—345.

Speaking to an assembly of 1,000 teachers, youth leaders, and social workers, the Chief Librarian of Hamburg dealt with the harm to youth of inferior literature and called for a complete reformation of school libraries and public youth libraries. Careful advice on literature should be regarded as a part of the healthy education of youth.

W.

1945 The School Library of the Future

John Emmett Burke

Wilson, Lib. Bull., May 1952, XXVI: 9, 717—721.

At the present time there are 39,000 school libraries in the United States and it is most likely that their numbers will continue to increase. Standards set up by the American Library Association require that \$1.50 per pupil be spent each year for books, and not less than \$300 annually for schools with less than 200 pupils. 25 states have school library supervisors in their state departments of education. A set of standards has been devised for Colleges and Secondary Schools, and a beginning has been made on standards for libraries in elementary schools.

G.N.B.

1946 Dollar Academy Library [Scotland]

Sch. Lib., March 1952, VI: 1, 29—31.

Dollar Academy, with six hundred boys and girls, has a library of 8000 volumes. In addition all departments of the school have their own classroom libraries. The library provides for the pupils and for the local population of Dollar. It also acts as a branch of the County Library and is periodically stocked with books from the Public Library in Alloa.

G.N.B.

1947 The Role of the Librarian in today's English program

Maurine Self

Illinois Libs., February 1952, XXXIV : 2, 35—38. Bibliog.

The English Department of the Jacksonville High School began a revision of its English programme in 1948. A series of resource units consisting of integrated activities in reading, writing, speaking and listening was planned. The librarian played an important part in planning and carrying out the English curriculum, planning lessons on the use of the library, reference books, library tools, and in the compilation of bibliographies needed for the work.

B.A.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

1948 Reaching and Securing the Co-operation of Parents

Joan W. Butler

Librarian, March 1952, LXI : 3, 50—53.

Of recent years public interest in children's books has been greatly influenced by the increasing part played by them in the growth and education of the child; by books for children by authors and artists of repute, by the growth of children's libraries, by the B.B.C., by books about children's books and methods of teaching involving extensive use of books for individual study purposes. The co-operation of parents is still sadly lacking. Suggestions on reaching the interest of parents are made, e.g. through reviews of children's books in popular journals and through Parent-Teacher Groups in the schools.

W.J.M.

1949 Aids to Book Selection for Children's Librarians

F. P. Parott

Librarian, March 1952, XLI : 3, 46—49.

Adequate book-selection involves such factors as some understanding and knowledge of the average child's phases of development, particular needs at different ages, modern educational methods and the various interests aroused by radio, film and television. Some books are mentioned which combine the history and development of children's books with much present-day information. Lists of suitable books on various topics are available, but the increasing output of literature for children would seem to call for adequate up-to-date reviewing of current books in recognized library journals.

W.J.M.

1950 For living together

Lib. J., 1 June 1952, LXXVII : 11, 937—941.

An account of the work of a committee, formed by the Director of the Newark Public Library, U.S.A., to set up standards for children's books in the fields of human relations. Details are given

of the principles to be brought to bear on the selection of books in general and on the selection of individual titles, and guides to selection are suggested. To amplify the more negative aspects of the latter suggestions, a collection of children's books, considered to be of questionable or undesirable content, is maintained for the use of the staff only.

K.A.M.

1951 Lasten tietokirjat

[Children's books of information]

Kirjastolehti, March 1952, XLV : 3, 50.

Lending records show that where children form a large part of the borrowers the borrowing rate of books of information is low. The chief reason for this seems to be the lack of suitable reference books and other books of information for children. American children's books in mechanics, astronomy, biology etc. are held up as examples. The librarian should not thrust knowledge on children any more than on adults but their natural curiosity should be encouraged by an attractive display of non-fiction, intended specially for children and general reference books.

H.W.

1952 Extension work and the children's library

S. C. Dedman

Lib. Assn. Rec., March 1952, LIV : 2, 80—83.

Extension activities in the children's library come under two main heads : (a) Activities specifically concerned with the use of the public library, e.g. posters, book displays, talks, lantern and filmstrip lectures on the library service, book lists, book weeks, use of child monitors. (b) Activities using other educational media with a view to recruiting members and widening the child's interests, e.g. story hours, playreading, puppetry, links with youth organizations. A plan of eight talks given during children's last year at school is outlined. Individual research by children is encouraged.

S.M.A.

1953 Story-Telling is Fun

Ethna Sheean

Lib. J., 15 April 1952, LXXVII : 8, 675—679.

Hints on how to tell stories to children. Points discussed are : preparing the story, style of delivery, choice of story and sources of stories, length, and age-levels.

K.A.M.

1954 Why not try a Radio Book Quiz?

Ella W. Schloss

Wilson Lib. Bull., May 1952, XXVI : 9, 726—729. Photos.

In order to increase the circulation in the Junior Library of the Glendive City Library, a radio Book Quiz was started. A selection of worthwhile books was chosen to suit each school grade, and teachers of all schools co-operated. The manager of the local radio station agreed to set aside half an hour each week for the programme. Service clubs have sponsored the programme. This year each child who appeared on the programme was given one book. Tremendous interest was aroused in children, parents and educators, and the circulation has increased over 500%.

G.N.B.

1955 Before and after

Alice Aurbach

Wilson Lib. Bull., April 1952, XXVI : 8, 642—643. Photos.

An experiment in brightening the young people's section was tried in Cincinnati Public Library. The older, dreary looking books in library bindings were given a new lease of life with new illustrated paper jackets, covered with plastic material. These jackets were made by the library staff from scrap materials. During the first month of the experiment, circulation more than doubled in the young people's section.

G.N.B.

1956 "Even unto the Least"

Catherine Backofen

Lib. J., 15 March 1952, LXXVII : 6, 497—500.

A description of library work with children who are slow or retarded readers. Their reading can be improved by library training, but books to hold their interest must be carefully selected. In some cases, special groups of books may usefully be kept together, such as "Easy Books", i.e. picture books. Conclusions drawn are: children *will* read if their interest is sufficiently aroused but the books must deal with familiar subjects; pictures must break pages of solid print; sharp, clear, large print is necessary; good spacing of print and paragraphs, with wide margins, is important; short sentences, short paragraphs and constant repetition are essential.

K.A.M.

1957 Miten nuorisotyötä Suomessa tehdään

[How youth work is done in Finland]

Kerttu Varjo

Kirjastolehti, January 1952, XLV : 1, 2—3.

In 1944 a counsellor for youth questions was appointed at the Ministry of Education who also acts as secretary to the State Committee for Youth Work formed in the same year. On the initiative of

the Committee, Municipal Boards for Youth work were founded in 350 communities, 80 of which have also appointed a full-time youth leader. For the training of youth leaders a two years' course was established at the School of Social Sciences in Helsinki. Co-operation between libraries and youth workers is essential and should be promoted by calling librarians to meetings of the Board for Youth Work and youth leaders to those of the Library Board when matters of mutual interest are discussed.

H.W.

1958 Kirjastot ja nuorisotyö

[Libraries and youth work]

Mauno Kanninen

Kirjastolehti, January 1952, XLV : 1, 4-8.

In rural communities in Finland, the importance of the library for the education of the young is not yet recognized. Co-operation between libraries and youth work is recommended on several points : *Housing*; no youth center should be built without consideration given to the needs of the local public library and, on the other hand, library rooms should be made available for youth work. *Guidance to books*; groups interested in libraries could be allowed special browsing hours, literary evenings could be arranged in the library, youth leaders could foster good library habits for example through games and competitions. *Joint staff*; in small communities unable to employ either librarian or youth leader full-time a combination of both would probably solve the problem.

H.W.

1959 Teen-Age Reading

Elizabeth Ritts Goebel

Lib. J., 1 June 1952, LXXVII : 11, 941-943.

To hold teen-agers as readers, the librarian must first get to know them and understand their traits. It is then necessary to know the book-stock well. The librarian must read the books before she can "sell" them to the adolescent. Types of books in relation to boys' and girls' needs are discussed.

K.A.M.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES : SPECIAL RELATIONS

1960 Erwachsenbildung und Bibliotheken

[Adult education and libraries]

Egon Isler

Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib., March-April 1952, XVIII : 2, 40-44.

Describes an experiment in adult education in the writer's Canton of Thurgau, made in 1942. All societies and associations with a cultural aim joined together under the aegis of the cantonal library

to strengthen and deepen the cultural life of the Canton. Courses were arranged with library backing, a union catalogue was compiled and a census made of the existing public (village, church, and school) libraries and their holdings.

M.B.

1961 Maailmankatsomusta rakentamassa

[On building up a philosophy of life]

Raili Kauppi

Kirjastolehti, February 1952, XLV : 2, 29—33.

Ten years ago the first study group was formed among readers of the Helsinki City Library. Its aim was the development of a personal outlook on life rather than the promoting of professional knowledge. Hence philosophy was chosen as subject of study and special circles studying mathematics, logistics and psychology were formed by members of the group. Later other groups were founded for the study of sociology, literature, English and Esperanto. Any user of the library has free access to the groups which consist of members of all ages and stages of education. Far from hampering the work of the groups, this fact has added to the interest of the discussions. During the time of its existence the philosophical group has had 900 members and more than half of this number have attended regularly for several years.

H.W.

1962 Visual aids in a health education programme of a Christian mission

Denys J. Saunders

Fundamental Education, April 1952, IV : 2, 57—61.

In order both to raise the standard of health and to make the community health-minded, the Christian Mission at Medak, Hyderabad State, has worked out a monthly programme. Audio-visual aids are stressed throughout as the means of making the learning process far more concrete and memorable. Posters, flannel-graphs and filmstrips are used in training teachers as well as in class work. The two main types of filmstrip used, the IVS "Jet man" series and Walt Disney cartoon series, are described and evaluated. Names of distributors are given. The film or filmstrip is followed up on the next day by a demonstration, and the course is rounded off by discussions, quiz tests and competitions.

A.J.W.

1963 Pasientbiblioteker ved sykehusene

[Libraries for patients in hospital]

Arne Kildal

Bok og Bib., June 1952, XIX : 3, 176—183.

It was not until after World War I that real progress with hospital libraries was made in Britain and the U.S.A. Denmark has accomplished much during the last 25 years. The Norwegian

Library Association formed a committee in 1931 "for the establishment of hospital libraries." Half the libraries at that time had no books for patients. Since then various organizations have helped this cause and boxes of books have been sent to hospitals all over the country. State grants for this purpose now total kr. 15,000 distributed to 118 hospitals and sanatoria. Local grants amount to kr. 120,000. The largest library is in Oslo Municipal Hospital with 7,000 vols., a trained librarian and assistant. Books are also borrowed from the public library. The therapeutic value of books is being increasingly recognized.

K.S.K.

1964 Optical and other Aids for the Recumbent Patient

W. J. Lockett.

BRA Review, J. Brit. Rheumatic Assn., May 1952, I: 6, 178—179. Illus.

Describes two valuable optical aids for the patient who has to lie on his back: (1) a plain mirror fixed to the bed and poised above the head, carries a ball joint or adjustable bracket so that it can be set at convenient angles. By the aid of this device the patient can type and cut stencils. Initial confusion caused by inversion of the reflected image soon disappears. (2) Describes the McKie Reid Recumbent Spectacles, consisting of two small glass prisms in a light metal frame. The prisms bent the path of light through an angle of about 90 degrees so that although the eyes are directed towards the ceiling, a book held upright on the chest can be read in comfort.

W.J.B.

1965 Public Library Service to Labour Camps

Dorothy Bendix

UNESCO Bull., April 1952, VI: 4, E37—E40.

A short survey of worker's education in the United States of America is given and the need for the full co-operation of the public libraries stressed. Various ways in which libraries can contribute to workers' education programmes are listed and described together with an enquiry into costs and staff problems.

W.J.M.

1966 We'd Do It Again

Kenneth F. Duchac

Lib. J., 1 June 1952, LXXVII: 11, 943—946.

Decatur Public Library, Illinois, U.S.A., ran a book fair in co-operation with a local bookseller. The bookseller provided 1,000 books, the library provided speakers, staff and publicity. Many books were sold and publicity was obtained in newspapers and on the radio. The results were considered satisfactory in publicising both the library and book-selling.

(Also in Illinois Libs., February 1952, XXXIV: 2, 31—34.)

K.A.M.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

(See also Abstract No. 1849)

- 1967 Notes on the incidence of authors bearing the same surname and initials**

G. Malcolm Dyson

Chemistry and Industry, 8 March 1952: 10, 210.

Some investigations have been made of authors in the field of chemistry having the same surname and initials, and they prove the enormity of the suggested task of maintaining a list. Of the Smiths, for example, duplication occurs up to one group containing no less than eleven with the same initials. Suggestions for solving the problem are: printing of full names in articles, maintaining a list of "multiple personalities", fuller citation in references, and inclusion of authors' addresses.

D.J.F.

- 1968 Die Einordnung im Autorenkatalog der Musikdrucke**

[Arrangement of music in an author catalogue]

von Franz Grasberger

Z.f.B., January—February 1952, LXVI: 1—2, 28—47.

Shows a plan for the arrangement of musical literature based on Robert Eiler's theories, with special reference to the reformation of the *Preussischen Instruktionen*. Also discusses cataloguing in general in a music library; the intrinsic problems of musical literature; questions of title and title-page transcription; arrangement, etc.

R.K.

- 1969 Operational Research on the Author Catalogue**

J. B. Reed

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV: 1, 33—35.

An investigation is reported into the efficiency of two types of labels for catalogue drawers, the type stating A—AM, AN—AZ, etc., and that stating $\frac{A}{a-m}$, $\frac{A}{n-z}$, etc. With alphabetically-minded people there is little difference, but for the average reader, the second method is superior.

D.J.F.

- 1970 Notation symbols in Classification**

B. C. Vickery

J. of Doc., March 1952, VIII: 1, 14—32.

A notation is defined as a "system of marks or symbols in some order denoting terms or members of a series of a system of things." Symbols are arbitrary signs designed to represent something and in

a classification scheme a symbol has three functions (i) to name the subject of the reference, (ii) to enable the subject to be located easily, (iii) to indicate relationship with other subjects. Four types of symbol can be distinguished : (i) semantic aggregates of two or more parts each retaining a constant meaning, e.g. 541 : 547 ; (ii) agglutinates of two or more parts each having a constant meaning but some or all of the parts cannot be used as separate symbols ; (iii) amalgamates in which the meaning of some of the parts is not constant but depends on the pattern of the whole symbol ; (iv) isolates, symbols with no systematic correspondence between similarity in structure and in meaning. A change from amalgamates to the use of semantic aggregates in modern classification, giving greater hospitality and flexibility, is noted.

D.M.

1971 UDC in France

R. Dubuc

FID Informations, February 15 1952, II : 2, 5—6.

UDC shows some progress in France over the last five years. The Catholic Institute of Paris has laid great emphasis on DC as training for librarians of the "Libraries for all", and several organized courses give instructions in DC and UDC. The French edition of UDC is being revised : already classes 0 and 2 have appeared and it is hoped that the rest will be published in a few months. An attempt is being made to compile a list of users. In general the situation shows no sign of startling expansion in the near future.

A.N.

1972 Some Classification and Indexing problems in an industrial information bureau

E. B. Uvarov

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 5—12.

In the Technical Information Bureau of Courtaulds Ltd., the U.D.C. is used for arranging books but for classifying abstracts in the *Survey of Literature* a special system has been developed. Class numbers are formed from schedules of products, materials, properties and processes, and Pure Science and Engineering Sections have been added. Numbers for abstracts are composed of the class number and a consecutive number for filing. An alphabetical subject index was chosen for articles, internal reports etc. Abstracts of confidential reports are entered and coded on Cope-Chat punched cards which are used for preparing a classified bulletin and a subject index. An index of textile chemicals and their trade names is also maintained.

J.S.R.

1973 Classification cuts clutter

The Machinist, 24 May 1952, XCVI : 21, 775—779.

An explanation of the Brisch classified coding system for use in engineering plants. Nine main classes cover raw materials, manufacture and organization and the remaining main class is reserved for other engineering problems. The main classes and their subdivisions are represented by four digit numbers ranging from 0000 to 9999, each of the last three columns having its own characteristic. In order to define a subject more precisely, one or more auxiliary numbers may be linked on to the primary class number. Examples are given to illustrate the method of applying the system to works' stores and to show how it has eliminated much duplication of effort and resulted in savings by permitting reduction of stock.

J.S.R.

1974 Dewey Re-examined

Thelma Eaton

Lib. J., 1 May 1952, LXXVII : 9, 745—751.

The 15th edition of the *Decimal Classification* is examined from the point of view of the teacher of classification. It is measured against the eleven points listed by Margaret Mann in her *Introduction to cataloguing and the classification of books* as points that a classification system should stress. The results are unfavourable to the use of this edition for teaching classification, or for use in any but small libraries. Tables are given comparing the number of class numbers given in the 14th and 15th editions and it is stated that only 13% of 14th edition numbers are retained in the 15th edition.

(See also Abstract Nos. 1497—99)

K.A.M.

1975 Der systematische Katalog der Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte ehem Weltkriegsbücherei in Stuttgart

[The classified catalogue of the Library for Contemporary History, formerly the World-War Library, in Stuttgart]

Max Gunzenhäuser

Nach. f. Dok., March 1952, III : 1, 48—51. Tables.

After much research, hindered by lack of examples in this field but assisted by the Decimal Classification, the new catalogue has been divided into three parts : Generalia and Subject Tables (A—J) which serve also as subdivisions for individual subjects, population groups, historical events and countries ; History Table (K), which includes world and World-War history ; Geographical Table (L). Mixed notation is used. The catalogue has standard call-numbers, a rational system of guiding, and an alphabetical subject-index. Many examples are given.

J.S.A.

1976 Confronto critico fra le classificazione della Metallurgia Italiana, Francese e Americana

[A critical comparison of Italian, French and American classification of metallurgy]

Massimo Scortecci

La Metallurgia Italiana, 1951, XLIII : 3—4, 110—120.

The French "Alpha-Numerique" has seven main classes, indicated by capital letters having mnemonic value, and divided by decimal numbers. The Italian scheme has twelve main classes, each divided into 39 sub-classes. These can be synthesised by the use of a dash and other auxiliary signs. The American system is used for the A.S.M. *Review of Metal Literature*, and uses letters from A—V excepting I and O. A long account of each is given and it is concluded that the ASM has the most practical basis, but that its design to suit punched cards makes it less general and less useful than the Italian scheme.

D.J.F.

1977 Der "Katalog der Zeitschriftenaufsätze" der Berliner Stadtbibliothek

[The "Catalogue of Periodical Articles" of the Berlin City Library]
Adolf Weser

Bibliothekar, May 1952, VI : 5, 283—285.

Since January 1st, 1952, Berlin City Library has been issuing a catalogue of periodical articles for the use of readers in its own and other Berlin libraries. Arranged by subject headings the articles indexed from some 800 periodicals cover any subject, though sociology and science are stressed. Some 600 entries are added monthly, and to avoid unwholesomeness out-of-date entries are being withdrawn, just as articles dealing with matter that has appeared in book form are never included. Important are regularity and speed of production : at most one week after publication of the articles.

F.M.J.

1978 Setting up a Translations Index

J. G. F. Bellamy

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 36—38.

Work on an index to translations began as a result of the 1942 Aslib Conference. It was stimulated by the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference in 1946 and in 1949 the D.S.I.R. asked Aslib to act as the U.K. agent for a Commonwealth Index of Translations. By December 1951, 3,600 translations were recorded on cards, 225 enquiries had been received and 9 locations provided.

These proportions are similar to those for the S.L.A. Index. Greater use could be obtained by more publicity and by publishing translations lists based on users' needs.

D.J.F.

1979 The Preparation of Synopses

E. M. R. Ditmas

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 109—110.

A note on the use as abstracts of authors' summaries, which appear at the beginning of articles, with particular reference to the Royal Society's recent *Guide for the Preparation of Synopses*.

D.J.F.

1980 Abstracts and Library Science

J. S. Rippon and D. J. Foskett

Lib. Asst., May 1952, XLV : 5, 68—73. Refs.

Abstracts draw attention to newly published work and provide in a convenient form a record of the literature. The "informative" abstract, as a substitute for the original paper, is to be preferred to an "indicative" abstract in view of the quantity of published material. In science and technology abstracting services are well established; progress has been slow in the humanities. A detailed analysis of *Library Science Abstracts* follows showing its usefulness to candidates for the Final Examination of the Library Association, to the established librarian, and to the research worker.

W.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

1981 Why "Documentation"?

S. R. Ranganathan

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 105—108.

A reply to criticisms of F.I.D. made by Sir Hilary Jenkinson, which arise from limiting the meaning of "Document" to archive material. "Documentation" is held to mean the techniques of organising micro-thought (articles in periodicals) as opposed to macro-thought (whole books). It includes Documentation work (making lists), Documentation Service (making the documented materials available), Translation Service, Documentation Search (use of machine searching of the lists). Archives and Documentation should be kept distinct, though they have some points of contact, e.g. photographic reproduction. In many respects the Laws of Archival Science are the opposites of the Laws of Library Science.

D.J.F.

**1982 Fédération Internationale de Documentation (F.I.D.)
18e Conférence, Rome, 15-21 septembre, 1951**

[18th Conference of the F.I.D. at Rome, 15th-21st September, 1951]
A.B.C.D., November—December, 1951 : 4, 89—108.

A brief report on the Conference is followed by the reports and recommendations submitted by the representatives of the working parties. The questions covered by these reports include :—
(1) The use and potential use of the U.D.C. (2) Standardization of the format and presentation of microcards, microfilms, etc. (3) Comprehensive documentation of technical material (with special reference to patents) and the use of standardized forms of bibliographical entry. (4) The widening of the availability of unpublished theses. (5) The organisation of professional education. (6) Proposals for a statistical study of the main classification schemes in use with a view to a possible co-ordination of systems. (7) Adequate provision of scientific and technical dictionaries involving the standardization of scientific terminology and the production of relevant bibliographies and directories.

(Also in UNESCO Bull., January, 1952, VI : 1, E1—E5)

M.C.F.

1983 L'Association suisse de documentation

FID Informations, April—May, 1952, II : 4—5, 16.

The first attempts to organise documentation in Switzerland date from 1929. In 1930 the work was connected with the Institute of Industrial Organisation. The Swiss Association of Documentation was formed in 1939, since when the membership has grown steadily. The Association has several important study groups : one considers ways of extending the use of UDC in Switzerland. It also adapts UDC terminology to Swiss needs and gives preferred placings. The Education Committee arranges courses in all branches of library science. Another committee makes available information on the technical aspects of documentation, especially mechanical aids. A Standards Committee is attempting to standardise methods and terminology.

A.N.

1984 International Organization for Standardization

G. A. Lloyd

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 50—52.

This is an unofficial report of the meetings of I.S.O. Technical Committee 46 (Documentation) held in Rome in September, 1951. The meetings dealt with standards on transliteration of Cyrillics, layout and title abbreviations for periodicals, bibliographical references, format and layout of indexes and index cards, and documentary reproduction.

J.S.R.

1985 Your Collection of Atomic Energy Literature

Fred E. Croxton and G. E. Randall

Spec. Libs., November 1951, XLII : 9, 329—331, 353—355.

This article deals exclusively with the large number of "separates" issued by the Atomic Energy Commission and suggests methods of organising them. Since few series are complete, binding is difficult, and the best way of storing is in shallow drawers or transfer boxes. It is not necessary to catalogue this material since the semi-monthly *Nuclear Science Abstracts* lists and abstracts all AEC publications. This may be marked off for all reports held, and the very full author and subject indices used instead of a subject catalogue.

A.N.

1986 The Literature of Dairy Science

A. W. Marsden

Dairy Science Abstracts, 1951, XIII : 2, 99—105.

Published information is divided into (a) original work, (b) abstracts and reviews, (c) textbooks and manuals, (d) newspapers and trade journals. About 5% of the world's output concerns agriculture and $\frac{1}{2}\%$ dairying (the science and technology of milk and milk products). The Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science, formed in 1938, classifies relevant papers in eight main sections; an analysis shows that only 35.2% of these are found in journals specifically devoted to dairying. Figures are also given for geographical and foreign language distribution, and for the percentages of papers falling into the eight main classes. The number of abstracts published has risen from 1000—1500 during and immediately after the war to 3000 in 1951.

D.J.F.

1987 Patents as a source of information

H. R. Mathys

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 69—74.

The paper deals with the duties of a Chartered Patent Agent, the form and contents of British and some foreign patent specifications, the production of British patents and the facilities available at the Patent Office. A British specification defines precisely the limits of the monopoly claimed, describes the preferred form of the invention and indicates modifications. In looking for technical information, it is best to ignore the Provisional specification and concentrate on the statement of objects and specific description given in the Complete Specification. Patents provide a comprehensive historical record of scientific and technical developments.

J.S.R.

1988 Searching classified patent specifications

E. M. Bennett

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 75—86.

A patent specification can be found very easily if its number is known. If the searcher knows only the name of the inventor, reference to the alphabetically arranged Name indexes, either on cards at the Patent Office Library or in the printed publications, will reveal the patent number. A subject-matter search, however, presents more difficulty as it necessitates understanding the classification system. A step-by-step search through the Classification Key for the location of patents relating to frying pans illustrates the way in which these schedules should be used. There is a brief review of the historical development of the Classification Key. The principles underlying the scheme are discussed and a short explanation is given of the method of classifying patent specifications.

J.S.R.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

(See also Abstract No. 1835)

1989 Foundations well laid

L. L. Ardern

N.W. News., May 1951 : 9, 5.

The Microcard Foundation maintains a central record of all titles microcarded or contemplated for microcard publication by all publishers. It also centralizes cataloguing of microcards. On January 1st, 1951 there were 488 "readers" in 431 institutions. A new portable model costs about £70.

W.

1990 Microprint

L. L. Ardern

N.W. Newsletter, January 1952 : 13, 4—5.

Microprint, the microfilming of the original text printed on to a durable paper, is the patented product of the Readex Microprint Corporation, Chester, Vermont, U.S.A. The card used, 6-in. by 9-in., carries 100 pages of text on each side and has a readable heading. The print is read by insertion in a reader (one is in Liverpool Reference Library) and setting knobs for the number of the page required. Minimum publication is for fifty copies. *The New York Times* and the *British Sessional Papers* are now being microprinted. Costs for equivalent material are one half that of microfilm, and from one-third to one-fifth that of microcard.

W.

1991 New photoengraving process eliminates need for dark-room

Business Week, 15 December 1951, 50—52.

Describes a method that chemically reproduces photographs, blueprints or printed matter on almost any type of sheet material. [Quoted from *Battelle Technical Review*, February 1952, I : 2, 125].

1992 Document Reproduction by the Diazo-Printing Process
Stella Dixon

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1952, LIV : 6, 202.

Details are given of the method of documentary reproduction known in the U.K. as "Azoflex". Where the original is on transparent or semi-transparent paper, printed on one side only, direct contact prints can be made. With opaque paper, or paper printed on both sides, a reflex-contact method has to be used.

S.M.A.

1993 Infra-red copying stirs interest of technical data researchers

Chem. and Eng. News, 1952, XXX : 14, 1377—78

A brief account of the meeting of the Division of Chemical Literature at the 121st A.C.S. Meeting 23—27 March 1952. Topics dealt with were : Thermofox copying, which uses paper with a heat-sensitive surface and coloured backing and creates the image by melting the coating with infra-red light ; indexing and abstracting ; sources of market data.

D.J.F.

1994 Photo-Clerical experiment

Ralph R. Shaw

Lib. J., 1 March 1952, LXXVII : 5, 422—423. Illus.

Five university libraries, three public libraries, two small college libraries, one state library and one government library are co-operating in an attempt to assess, over two years, the fields of clerical work in which photo-copying can profitably displace manual work.

(Also in A.L.A. Bull., February 1952, XLVI : 2, 39—40)

K.A.M.

DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

(See also Abstract No. 1840)

1995 Microfilms for the Disabled

John Forsdyke

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV : 1, 39—40.

The "ceiling" projector made by the Argus Corporation in America is mentioned. There is a very brief account of the activities of the Microfilms for the Disabled Association and a description of the "Pilgrim" projector which is being produced in this country by

Visual Communications Ltd. It is an improvement upon its prototype, the Argus instrument, and can be adapted for library and students' use. The Association has formed a nucleus library of microfilms and has instituted a loan service.

J.S.R.

1996 A Solution to the problem of storage and availability of Chemical Literature

Theodore J. Williams and Arthur Rose

J. Chem. Education, March 1952, XXIX : 3, 146—147. Photo. Tables.

Although the microcard is a compact and convenient device for the recording and storage of documents, if it is filed under a "single main heading system", the location of subordinate subjects in a pile of cards is difficult without complete inspection of the cards or an elaborate cross-index system. If the card and its cross-index are combined with a coding and sorting system information is more readily accessible. Such a system is described under the headings "Description of card", "Coding System", and "Sorting". A photograph of a punched IBM microcard is included.

B.A.

1997 Mechanisierung der philologischen Analyse

[Mechanization of Philological Analysis]

R. Busa

Nach. f. Dok., March 1952, III : 1, 14—19. Photos.

The author's *S. Thomae Aquinatis Hymnorum Ritualium Varia Specimina Concordantium* (Milan 1951) was the first word index automatically compiled and printed by IBM punched card machines. The following mechanical processes were involved : (i) analysis of the text into its primary elements, i.e. individual words and phrases, (ii) classification of all primary elements according to any desired arrangement, (iii) selection of one or several words from the context, (iv) printing of classified word indexes according to any desired arrangement, (v) printing of a concordance containing a complete context for each word. Also discusses Cardatype and the Rapid Selector.

J.S.A.

1998 The Punched-card indexing experiment at the Library of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell

H. D. Ashthorpe

Aslib Proc., May 1952, IV : 2, 101—104.

A punched-card system based on U.D.C. was begun in 1947 and discontinued in 1949 in favour of an orthodox card index. The reasons were : (i) length of time necessary for a search, (ii) inadequate space on the cards for abstracts to be included, (iii) sometimes

necessary to search broader U.D.C. headings as well as the specific class number, (iv) wear and tear on the cards (v) the machine often idle, (vi) not more than three searches could be made in a day, (vii) consistency in classifying was difficult because there was no ready access to specific documents. It is emphasised that, though the visual card had several advantages, there is no suggestion that these conclusions have general validity.

D.J.F.

ARCHIVES

1999 3^e Congrès annuel des Archivistes en Chef et des Archivistes Adjoints des départements, Paris, 26-27 octobre, 1951 : compte rendu

[Report on the third annual congress of Chief Archivists and Deputies from the provinces, Paris, 26th—27th October, 1951]

Guy Duboscq.

A.B.C.D., November—December, 1951 : 4, 112—116.

Details are given of four communications made to this congress : (1) The educational role of the archivist and the provision of archive exhibitions and museums. (2) Records of archives holdings : all statements of the present position and of the need for new developments. (3) An experiment in the reorganization of the Commune Administrative Libraries in the department of Aude. (4) A scheme for the microfilming of notarial minutes for the Archives.

M.C.F.

2000 Archives and Public Records

F. H. Rogers

N.Z. Libs., January—February 1952, XV : 1, 1—7.

Examines the nature and definition of archives : "a document drawn up or used in the course of an administrative or executive transaction (whether public or private) of which itself formed a part ; and subsequently preserved in their own custody for their own information by the person or persons responsible for that transaction and their legitimate successors." A sketch is given of English practice mentioning the Select Committee on the state of public records in 1800 and the first Public Record Office Act of 1838. The task of preserving all records was found to be too great and a second act of 1877 authorized the exclusion of unimportant documents. An amendment to the Law of Property Act, 1922, put records not protected by the Record Office Act under the care of the Master of the Rolls, who authorised local Repositories in institutions. In 1932 the British Records Association was founded to co-ordinate the work of persons interested in archives. The pattern of English practice is recommended for adoption in New Zealand.

W.

2001 Archivist in Bookland

J. H. Hodson

N.W. Newsletter, May 1952 : 15, 1—2.

Central government records have been cared for by the Public Record Office for over a hundred years. No similar provision has been made for local records until recently. During the last 30 years, local, mainly county, councils have established record offices with official authority to house manorial documents. Public Libraries, which have acquired records for their local collections, have often been ignored and not always recognized as manorial repositories. It is argued that archives are not books and cannot be treated as such. A document is not self-contained and has no intrinsic meaning, but is a partial reflection of an organization and of men's activities. Realizing this, record offices are the most suitable places for the correct technique of handling archives. Once libraries accept this important difference they will be advantageously placed to deal with municipal, industrial and commercial records as yet receiving scant attention.

W.

2002 Local archives of Great Britain—VII. The Lancashire Record Office

R. Sharpe-France.

Archives, March 1952 : 7, 45—51.

Under an Act of 1879 the Lancashire Justices were empowered to build an office for County business, with provision of accommodation for County records. In 1907 Professor Vertch was employed to arrange and catalogue the sessions records, but it was not until 1940 that a full-time archivist was appointed. Since 1940 large quantities of manorial, family, estate and other records have been deposited or presented. Special emphasis is laid on educational work both among adults and in schools.

I.D.

2003 The ideal layout of a local record repository, Part II.

I. P. Collis

Archives, March 1952 : 7, 52—59.

Search rooms and offices should be designed to use as much natural light as possible. Strong rooms should be fitted with electric strip lighting in curved reflectors. Preference is shown for a low-pressure hot-water heating system. Walls should be built of non-inflammable materials; asbestos is recommended for inner walls. Floors may be of reinforced concrete covered with rubber, or of glass squares set in metal. Metal safe-type doors are essential. Shelving should be of steel framework with steel or teak slats. The most popular material for boxes is leatherboard, glazed and copper-stapled. Provision for drying and fumigating is also necessary.

I.D.

2004 Mould in the muniment room

H. J. Plenderleith

Archives, March 1952 : 7, 13—18.

The spores of micro-fungi are so prolific that they cannot altogether be excluded from a muniment room. Foxing is caused by the liberation of iron during the growth of penicillin and aspergillus. Destruction of size and consequent weakening of paper is a common result of mould growth, as is the production of acid which causes bleaching and rotting both in paper and in parchment and leather. To prevent mould growth the relative humidity of the air should be kept below 68 per cent. at normal temperatures (50—75 degrees F.) Main safeguards suggested are good ventilation, room for the passage of air between boxes, shelves and walls, a large surface of hygroscopic material and the wrapping of valuable manuscripts in cotton cloth or cotton wool.

I.D.

2005 Insect pests of books and paper

A. W. McKenny Hughes

Archives, March 1952 : 7, 19—22.

The Brown House or False Clothes Moth, the Common Furniture Beetle, Silverfish, Cockroaches and Psocid are the commonest insects to attack books and papers in the British Isles. Their presence can be seen by small holes in the bindings and paper, jagged edges to papers and by small pellets of excreta. Frequent movement of books and papers and the employments of a vacuum cleaner are the best preventives, but the use of certain chemicals is also recommended.

I.D.

2006 Subject file manuals : the why and how of their development

Terry Beach

Amer. Arch., April 1952, XV : 2, 105—126.

A detailed account by a member of the Records Management Division of the National Archives and Records Service of how to compile a manual of instructions for the filing under subject headings of the current records of any business or governmental organization.

I.D.

2007 The Ford Motor Company Archives

Henry E. Edmunds

Amer. Arch., April 1952, XV : 2, 99—104.

In preparing for the 50th anniversary of its manufacture of automobiles the Ford Motor Company has found the need for collecting and collating the records both of the business and of its founder. The project includes the production of a series of guides to the collections, and the recording on tape of "guided interviews" with people whose work has contributed to the growth of the Company.

I.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

2008 Retention and disposal of correspondence files

Sidney R. Hall

Amer. Arch., January 1952, XV : 1, 3—14.

An account of a scheme which has been used by the Tennessee Valley Authority during the last three years for the separation of correspondence likely to be of permanent archive value from more ephemeral matter. Correspondence is filed in two parallel series, one marked "P" and the other "T". The filing clerks are responsible for marking but are given detailed schedules of instructions to guide them in their decisions. Arbitrary weeding at a later date or indiscriminate destruction or retention of material is thus avoided.

I.D.

2009 Foundations of a Theory of Bibliography

Margaret E. Egan and Jesse H. Shera

Lib. Q., April 1952, XXII : 2, 125—137.

Bibliographic services must be adequately planned with reference to the types of situations in which they will be used. The results of scholarship can only be made socially useful by appropriate bibliographic communication within and between groups. A detailed analysis of presentday systems of communication is followed by an investigation of the roles of the librarian and bibliographer and the possibilities open to them of building a comprehensive system of bibliographic organization which would meet the needs of specialized groups for specialized information, provide adequately for the layman and make sources of data available for further research.

W.J.M.

2010 Libri, codici e papiri e la loro palingensi

[Books, codices, papyri and their regeneration]

Mario Lizzani

Parola, January—February 1952, XXXV : 1—2, 6—10.

Professor Alfredo Gallo's *Patologia e terapia del libro* forms part of the *Enciclopedia Poligrafica* series. The history of bibliographical preservation and restoration is sketched and the latest knowledge concerning the physical, chemical and bacteriological causes of deterioration is presented with an account of modern remedies. The siting and furnishing of libraries to ensure long life for the material housed, the provision of repair plants, and the testing for, and detection of, deterioration are also described.

F.S.S.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SURVEYS AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

2011 Nationalbibliografi—bokhandelskatalog

[Booksellers' catalogues and national bibliographies]

Tönnes Kleberg

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII : 3, 102—108.

A bookseller's catalogue and a national bibliography are equally necessary to a civilized nation. In a great number of countries this need has been met through one, or through a combination of two or more ways of procedure : a bookseller's catalogue may serve as a current and as a cumulated bibliography ; a national bibliography based on copyright deposits fills the tasks of the bookseller's catalogue ; sometimes the primary current catalogue may be published by another. The services in England, Norway, Denmark and Sweden are surveyed.

W.

2012 Bibliographical Services in Australia

UNESCO Bull., May—June 1952, VI : 5—6, E72—E75.

This report, received by Unesco in 1951, is one of a series of reports from Unesco working groups on national bibliographical services. An analysis is followed by summaries under the headings : union bibliography and cataloguing ; national bibliography ; current selective bibliography ; comprehensive national bibliography ; and selective national bibliography, and concludes with the recommendations of the General Council.

W.J.M.

2013 Amtsdrucksachenwesen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

[Government publications in Western Germany]

Karl Becker

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., February 1952, V : 1, 1—3.

There is a pressing need for comprehensive lists of official publications in Western Germany, where it is not unknown for subordinate offices to issue publications without the knowledge of their central offices. The Frankfurt *Bibliographie* does not succeed in recording all these publications, and, since the Deutsche Bibliothek is not an officially sponsored national library, the position cannot easily be remedied. The author therefore calls for the re-establishment of the committee on official publications of the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare with a view to reviving in Western Germany the monthly list of Government publications issued from Leipzig from 1928 until the recent war.

K.G.

2014 The Unesco Bibliographical Conference and its New Zealand implications

A. G. Bagnall

N.Z. Libs., October 1951, XIV : 9, 231—239.

Only 300 books and pamphlets published in New Zealand or about New Zealand were added to the 15,000 titles bought from the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. in 1950. The general resolutions of the Unesco Conference on Bibliographical Control are shown to be in operation in New Zealand already. Recommendations regarding national bibliographical information services, inter-library co-operation, copyright deposit and professional education are discussed and suggestions made for implementation. More detailed attention is given to the recording of N.Z. publications of all types followed by three recommendations : to ensure complete coverage of all N.Z. books and pamphlets ; to provide full annual cumulations of all N.Z. publications ; to preserve one master file of all newspapers.

W.

2015 Retrospective Spanish Bibliography

D. Javier Lasso de la Vega Jimenez-Placer

UNESCO Bull., April 1952, VI : 4, E50—E59.

A useful guide to present and past aspects of Spanish bibliography, this report consists of lists of bibliographies submitted to UNESCO following an enquiry made by the Libraries Division.

W.J.M.

2016 Government Serials at Mid-Century

John L. Andriot

Serial Slants, April 1952, II : 4, 1—10.

An examination of a nation's documents gives a good indication of the many problems facing that nation. In analysing the new serials, limitation should be made to new titles differing from those typical of earlier years and to those closely associated with current affairs. The greatest change in the past year has been the rise in the number of defence publications. In the field of scientific bibliography five agencies, the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce ; The Central Air Documents Office ; the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics ; Navy Research Section, Library of Congress ; and the Atomic Energy Commission are mentioned and some of their representative serials described. Interest in Slavonic publications and information about Russia is increasing. Serials described : (i) the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, (ii) *East European Accessions List*, both publications of the Library of Congress, (iii) *Soviet Bibliography* (Department of State), (iv) *Guide to Russian Scientific Periodical Literature* (Brookhaven National Laboratory). *Serial Titles Newly Received* (Lib. of Congress) is now in its second year.

B.A.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

- 2017 Caterina Santoro "Rettifiche alla datazione di alcuni documenti del Codex diplomaticus Longobardiae"**

[Caterina Santoro "Corrections in the dating of some documents in the *Codex diplomaticus Longobardiae*"]

Cesare Manaresi

Bibliofilia, 1950 : 3a, 278—279.

Dr. Santoro's article of 29 pages, published in the *Archivio Storico Lombardo Serie VIII*, vol. II, 1950, is of great value since it notes substantial errors, amounting in one case to 200 years, in the dating of documents in a work which is constantly used by students of the period up to 1,000 A.D.

F.S.S.

- 2018 The Library of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Rochester**

Kent News Letter, August 1951 :III : 5.

The Ms. *Textus Roffensis* (c. 1150) contains a catalogue of 116 books none of which were classical. A later catalogue of 1202 A.D., bound in the end pages of St. Augustine's *De Doctrina Christiana*, lists 280 works, including many Latin classics. Many books were lost during the Reformation, some of which have reappeared in the King's Library in the British Museum. The Gundulph Bible was not found until sold at Amsterdam in 1734. It is now in the Henry Huntington Library, California. Details are given of the *Textus Roffensis*, the *Custumale Roffense* (c. 1300) a Complutensian Polyglot Bible, a Coverdale Bible (1535) and other early works.

W.

- 2019 La Prima edizione dell' Ugieri il danese (Venezia, Luca di Domenico, 1480)**

[The first edition of *Ogier the Dane*]

Berta Maracchi Biagiarelli

Bibliofilia, 1950 : 3a, 221—226. Facsim.

This work, now in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, was described by Roediger as unknown to bibliographers and is not listed in the relevant bibliographies. Sanvisenti (1900) had established that later editions stemmed from the very rare one of 1511. The 1511 edition evidently derives from the one of 1480. The typographical characteristics of the two editions are quite different. That of 1511, and the 1513 reprint, are of a popular type, while the 1480 edition was intended for the learned and rich merchants of Venice. Luca di Domenico is stated by Burger to have printed only twelve works, all between 1480—1483. The author lists 18 works quoting probable dates.

F.S.S.

2020 Eine Bibliographie in Gefahr

[A bibliography in danger]

Leo H. Kern

Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib., March—April 1952, XXVIII : 2, 33—40.

The rising costs in the production of the *Schweizerische Bibliographie für Statistik und Volkswirtschaft* have led to the proposal of reducing its size by including only specialist literature of the subject and eliminating the popular. This would be a mistake as the aim should be to serve not only the scholarly few but all interested in economics in widest sense.

M.B.

2021 Biobibliografia de autores ibicencos

[Bibliography of writers born on Iviza]

Maria Dolores Guerau de Arellano

Biblioteconomia, July—December 1951, VIII : 31—32, 180—204.

A bibliography of the writings of thirty-two authors born on the island of Iviza from the 18th century to the present day. Brief biographical notes are given under each author.

K.G.

**2022 The Social and Economic History of the United Kingdom:
a guide to the literature. Parts 1 and 2.**

Marjorie Plant

Brit. Bk. News, May 1952 : 141, 239—243, June 1952 : 142, 293—297.

The first part gives general works, and books on particular periods of economic development. The second part deals with specific topics, and books on the economic and social history of Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

D.R.

**2023 Le traduzioni inglesi della Storis guicciardiniana nel
XVI e XVII secolo**

[English translations of Guicciardini's history in the 16th and 17th centuries]

Paolo Guicciardini

Biblio filia, 1950 : 3a, 227—240. Facsim.

Among works mentioned are the three editions (1579, 1599, 1618) of Sir Geoffrey Fenton's translation, based on the French version of Chomedey (1568); *A Briefe collection or epitomie of . . . the Hystorie of Guicciardine* printed by Thomas Purfoote in 1599; Sir Robert Dallington's *Aphorismes civil and militarie . . . exemplified . . . out of Fr. Guicciardine* (1613) and *A briefe inference upon Guicciardine's digression in the fourth part of the first quarterne of his historie* (1613 and 1629). Lastly is noticed the second edition of Paolo Sarpi's *Historie of the Council of Trent* containing a suppressed passage. Of the complete history in 20 books there was to be only one version, the important one of Austin Parke Goddard (1753, 1755 and 1763).

F.S.S.

2024 Plans for a Check-List of Medical Americana

Robert B. Austin

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., April 1952, XL : 2, 144—146. 8 refs.

Reference is made to the more important of the existing reviews, catalogues and bibliographies of early medical Americana. An earlier attempt to list the pre-1821 items in the Army Medical Library, as the basis for a complete bibliography, was revived in 1945. By May 1947 cards had been typed for all books, pamphlets, and theses bearing the pre-1821 American imprint date appearing in the *Index Catalogue* down to vol. xi of the 2nd Series. This source provided 1500 cards, to which were added 485 entries selected from Evans' *American Bibliography*. This basic list will be extended and made available to other libraries for checking. It is estimated that the complete list will contain about 2500 items. Locations for copies in the larger libraries will be given.

W.J.B.

2025 Some Approaches to the Problem of Indexing

Sanford V. Larkey

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., April 1952, XL : 2, 107—112.

Although the *Index Catalogue* will end with Vol. XI, it will continue to be one of the basic tools in medical bibliography. The *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* is much behind schedule, but has now adopted photo-offset printing. The *Current List of Medical Literature* has the greatest coverage and is the most current. *Excerpta Medica* attempts to cover all medical sciences, including the pre-clinical; in 1950 it published 58,865 abstracts. In addition about 40% of all journals listed in the *Current List* carry abstracts. The list of serials on IBM cards compiled for the Research Project at the Welch Medical Library now covers 6217 titles. Figures concerning the coverage provided by the principal indexing and abstracting services indicate the prevalence of overlapping and the extent of non-coverage.

W.J.B.

2026 National and International Pharmacopœias : a Checklist

Irene M. Strieby and Marjory C. Spencer

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., April 1952, XL : 2, 153—161. Bibliog.

Checklist compiled at the suggestion of the Army Medical Library staff and originally distributed in January 1940. Supplementary reference books, such as formularies, dispensaries, codices, and dictionaries of pharmaceutical specialities, which were included in the original list, have been omitted from this printed version. Bibliographical information on the International Pharmacopœia and on the official pharmacopœias of some 38 countries is given.

W.J.B.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

2027 Magazine and Journal Typography

Ruari McLean

Print. Rev., Spring 1952, XVI: 58, 46—48 and 52. Illus.

A short resumé of some basic principles and common pitfalls shows that typography and general design should conform to the essential purpose of the magazine or journal.

W.H.S.

2028 Fifty Years of British "Monotype" Type Faces

Print. Rev., Spring 1952, XVI: 58, 21—28. Illus.

A short history of development of the distinctive type faces produced since 1900 by the Monotype Corporation, including the work of H. M. Duncan, 1900—1922, William Isaac Burch, 1924—42. Various type faces are illustrated.

W.H.S.

2029 The Future of Fine Bindings

John Mason

Print. Rev., Spring 1952, XVI: 58, 12—15.

Fine binding must be matched with equally durable materials. The work of Edgar Mansfield, Eric McNally (who is binding Gustav Holst's MSS.), Brian Mellish, Bernard C. Middleton, Reginald Piggott and Mary Widdowson, and some young binders is described. Quotations of their views on the art and purpose of fine bindings are given.

W.H.S.

2030 In Search of a Popular Binding

R. Howarth

Librarian, February 1952, XLI: 2, 21—23.

Various experiments have been made at Folkestone recently in an attempt to solve the problem of the binding of popular books where the real need is for a cloth casing which will retain its attraction during a comparatively short life. The effective life of a replacement and of a rebind in fiction have been found to be almost identical. Experiments have been made with three types of binding and detailed descriptions of these are given. If a binding can be found giving a satisfactory issue life at a reasonable price, it may become a sound economic proposition to expand the rebinding of light fiction, often discarded without rebinding. Many of the arguments set out also apply to non-fiction.

W.J.M.

2031 Plastic jackets

A. Glencross

N.W. Newsletter, May 1952 : 15, 2-3.

An appraisal, including costs and names of manufacturers, of three types of plastic bookcovers : (i) covers which can be fitted either directly to the book or over the publishers' jacket ; (ii) covers into which the publisher's jacket is inserted and then fitted to the book ; (iii) covers fixed directly to the publisher's jacket.

W.

2032 Antonio Tempesta incisore

[Historical survey and bibliography of critical judgments on the work of Antonio Tempesta, engraver]

Fabia Borroni

Bibliofilia, 1950 : 3a, 241-263.

Most art critics and historians have felt the charm of Tempesta. Others, of whom Strutt in his *Biographical dictionary of all the engravers* (1785) seems to have been the first, have defined Tempesta as the practitioner of a mannered style (*manierista*—a controversial term). Tempesta's relation to the Roman and Flemish *manieristi* is discussed and his right to be studied as an original artist-engraver established.

F.S.S.

2033 Auto-Lithography: its Revival and Future

Lynton Lamb

Print. Rev., Spring 1952, XVI, 58 : 10. Illus.

Lithography is essentially a painter's medium ; its unique quality being that the artist's drawing can be duplicated without the intervention of blocks. Lautrec and others showed the possibilities of auto-lithography (an artist making his own drawing on stone or plate). The commercial possibilities have been demonstrated by issue of low priced illustrated books on cheap paper. The work of the Curwen Press, and the Beynard Press, where Thomas Griffiths gave technical advice to many artists including Barnett Freedman, is described.

W.H.S.

THE BOOK TRADE

2034 Unesco "Free Flow" Agreement achieves ratification

UNESCO Bull., May-June 1952, VI : 5-6, E61-E63.

The Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials of 1950, signed by 30 Unesco Member States, is designed to restore to a wide range of information materials the

benefits of free trade which were theirs before 1914. Government abiding by the Agreement will abolish duties on printed books, newspapers and periodicals, and many other types of publications. Duties will also be lifted from such material consigned to recognized institutions, such as libraries, etc. Foreign exchange and licences can also be made available for official government publications. Some effects of the Agreement on various countries, *viz*, Ceylon, Yugoslavia, Colombia, France and Pakistan are given.

(*Also reported in FID Informations, March 15 1952, II : 3, 10*)
W.J.M.

2035 The Background of Book Production

The Times Literary Supplement, 31 August 1951, L : 2587, 556.

Obstacles today are : the shortage of wood pulp and the rising costs of paper making, including power cuts, shortages and non-delivery of raw materials ; book printers are unable to expand or build new factories, equipment cannot be obtained ; printing and binding materials have risen in price ; shortage of skilled workers, especially hand compositors. Changes in the style of periodicals has affected the make-up of books by demands for illustrations and more colour. The older cast type and heavy presswork will be superseded by high-speed lightweight printing methods depending upon photo-mechanical-chemical plate-making, the lightweight offset plate and the high-speed photogravure cylinder, together with a wider range of type faces, paper surfaces and mass production binding.

W.

2036 Changing trade conditions call for customer re-education

Andrew J. Corrigan

Brit. Pr., March/April 1952 : 27—28.

Although printers can now produce catalogues, etc., and can obtain a paper allocation, small printers are losing their customers. Four main causes are given (i) delays in being able to complete orders ; (ii) increased publishing by H.M.S.O. ; (iii) success of the campaign by makers of duplicating machines in persuading the public that duplicating is cheaper than printing ; (iv) increased costs. Advertising counter-measures are : (i) explanation of delays to waiting buyers of print ; (ii) explanation of rises in costs ; (iii) combatting inaccuracies in claims made by the duplicating equipment manufacturers ; (iv) the offer of the services of a central advisory bureau.

J.M.B.

2037 John Martyn, "Printer to the Royal Society"

Leona Rostenberg

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 1st quarter 1952, XLVI: 1—32.

John Martyn (c. 1619—1680) was a prominent member of the London book trade and was appointed printer to the Royal Society in 1663. Details are given of his financial agreements with the Society and of his relations with Oldenburg, the Secretary. Martyn was able to survive the Great Plague and the Fire. His trade was largely in scientific literature, English and foreign, and his published catalogues are of much bibliographical interest.

R.N.L.

2038 German Book Production since the War

[Adapted and translated by Rene Elvin]

Print. Rev., Spring 1952, XVI: 58, 29—31 and 52. Illus.

An appraisal, with specific reference to the part played in German book production by the graphic artist (including the design of dust covers), based on an article in the Swiss Journal *Typographische Monatsblätter* reviewing an exhibition organized by the Börsenverein Deutscher Buchhändler und Verleger-verbände (the leading organization of German publishers and booksellers) shown last year in various Swiss towns.

W.H.S.

2039 Giovanni Lami stampatore

[Giovanni Lami as printer]

Elisa Marrucchi

Bibliofilia, 1950: 3a, 264—267.

A hitherto unpublished ms. in the Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze contains business records by Lami as a printer. From 1733 Lami was librarian to the Marchese Riccardi. In 1740 he began publishing the *Novelle letteraris*, the first Italian periodical to carry notices of important new works, native and foreign. Lami decided to form a society to set up a private press, the Centaur Press. Type was bought from Venice and printing began at the press of Gaetano Albizzini. From 1741 the press had its own premises and a bookshop in Centaur House under the direction of Abate Mecatti until October 1742 when he was in trouble with his accounts and Lami took charge. The subsequent history of the society is traced and a list of works published is given.

F.S.S.

**2040 Concurrent Printing: an analysis of Dodsley's
*Collection of Poems by Several Hands***

William B. Todd

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 1st quarter 1952, XLVI: 45—57.

A further study of Press Figures in 18th century printing endeavouring to show that it is possible to "identify the number of pressmen employed in the shop" and to account for their part in individual books. The work chosen for demonstration was printed by John Hughs in 1758 and offers interesting evidence of Dodsley's difficulties with his authors, especially Shenstone, and the consequent derangement of the printing schedule. This technique of bibliography requires comparison of all books being printed simultaneously for the complete solution of the problems arising and is liable to be considerably hampered by insufficiency of evidence, e.g. identity of concurrently printed books.

R.N.L.

2041 The History of Copyright

L. Quincy Mumford

A.L.A. Bull., February 1952, XLVI: 2, 45—47.

In 1837 Henry Clay presented to Congress a representation from a number of British authors requesting a law to afford them protection in the United States for their writings. Copyright had existed in America from 1790 but with indifferent attention to foreign authors. This article surveys Clay's achievement and traces the progress through the days of the Civil War to the present day. The Copyright Act of 1891 first gave copyright protection to foreign authors but limitations existed in that a book had to be "manufactured" in the U.S.A. This "manufacturing clause" has persisted despite the Berne Union, and the Celler Bill, shortly to go before Congress, aims at its removal.

G.W.B.

n-
of
in
ed
's
nt
o-
ly
be
of

om
on
in
rs.
ess
ight
out
the
the
ess,
.

ydon



Correspondence regarding subscriptions should
be addressed to The Secretary, The Library
Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place,
London, W.C.1. Editorial matters should be
addressed to The Editor, c/o The Library
Association at the above address.

